

DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 'TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY'

OW231339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

["International Reference Material: The Transfer of Technology"]

[Text] Beijing, August 21--"Transfer of Technology" refers to the transfer of technological inventions used by an organization or enterprise to another organization or enterprise in certain forms or under certain conditions for production use. The transfer of technology has been going on for a long time between organizations and enterprises within certain countries and between organizations and enterprises of different countries.

Transfer of technology plays an important role in industrialization and economic development in various countries. It is especially important to the developing countries. With transfer of technology, a country will be able to directly utilize the technical know-how of another country to avoid wasting time and unnecessary use of economic, technological, manpower, and natural resources and accelerate economic development and industrialization. However, a handful of developed countries, particularly the superpowers, are doing their utmost to monopolize their technical know-how and are using transfer of technology as a means to exploit and plunder the developing countries. They have asked exorbitant prices for transfer of technology and have also put forth extra irrational and harsh conditions and all kinds of obstacles to create mounting difficulties for the developing countries. According to statistics, in 1968 the developing countries directly paid \$1.5 billion for transfer of technology. This is equal to three-fifths of the total foreign investment poured into those countries. It is estimated that by 1980 expenses in this field will reach as high as \$9 billion.

With regard to the extra irrational and harsh conditions, some developed countries have stipulated that in importing technology the developing countries must also import raw material; they also set the amount of products to be produced by means of this technology, the variety and price of products and so forth; they determine the localities for marketing the products and the quantities. Some developed countries even prohibit products from entering the international market and stipulate the employment of technical personnel from the countries that transfer the technology. In recent years, the developing countries have been using various channels, including the UN organizations and conferences, to push for establishing new international relations for transfer of technology so as to do away with the irrational treatment imposed on them by the developed countries.

U.S., JAPAN ON MEASURES AGAINST SOVIET MILITARY THREAT

OW231226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 23 (XINHUA)--Director-General of the Japanese Defense Agency Ganri Yamashita and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown agreed that measures should be taken against the Soviet threat so that the military balance could be maintained, reports NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN today, quoting the director-general.

Speaking to the press after his visit to the United States and the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Defense Agency chief hinted at the need to step up Japan's defense efforts and strengthen Japan-U.S. defense cooperation under the present bilateral security treaty. He said that the United States and the NATO will not look on with folded arms in face of the Soviet military buildup. They are building their defense system. Mr. Yamashita said the defense chiefs of Tokyo and Washington also shared the opinion that the U.S. will continue having the will and power "to defend the free world and fulfill its defense commitments in Asia".

I. 24 Aug 79 P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES

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XINHUA ANNOUNCES MONDALE TO VISIT PRC 25 AUGUST

OW231220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Walter Frederick Mondale, vice president of the United States of America, will arrive in Beijing on August 25 for an official visit to China.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS U.S. SENATOR HENRY JACKSON

0W230948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and Democratic Senator Henry M. Jackson of the United States exchanged views here this morning. They discussed Sino-U.S. relations, the current situation in Indochina, the Middle East problem as well as other international issues, in their conversation which lasted more than two hours.

Vice-Premier Deng also met with Mrs. Jackson and their daughter and son.

Chai Zeming, Chinese ambassador to the U.S., and Xie Li, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, were present.

Mr. Jackson and his party arrived in Beijing on August 7. This is his third visit to China. They were guests of honour at a dinner given by Hao Deqing, president of foreign affairs.

Mr. Jackson and his party have visited Xian, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia.

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SENATOR JACKSON REVEALS NEW SINO-SOVIET BORDER CLASH

OW240847 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (AFP)--A new armed incident occurred on the Sino-Soviet border in western China's Xinjiang this month, the second in about a month, American Senator Henry Jackson said in Beijing today after returning from the region.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of a three week visit to China, Senator Jackson said that it had not been "a major incident" but was one "involving the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China". The American Senator refused to give any further details of the incident. He did however describe the incident as "very recent", compared with the previous incident on the same Xinjiang border with the Soviet Union on July 16. In the July 16 incident a Chinese cadre was killed and a vet belonging to the Uighur national minority was "kidnapped" by Soviet soldiers who had "ambushed" them across the border near the Chinese town of Tacheng, according to the Chinese version.

Mr Jackson cited this new incident as a sign that "troubles continue along the Soviet border" with China, adding that he had seen "no evidence of an easing of tension" in the region. China has so far kept silent about this month's border incident, but had protested on July 25 about the July 16 incident and demanded that the Soviet release the "kidnapped" vet. China also demanded that the body of the Chinese cadre which had been taken to the Soviet Union should be handed back. The Soviet Union has so far not responded to these demands, the mayor of Tacheng said on Tuesday. The mayor, Mr Tudib, was quoted in the official press on Wednesday, calling for the return of the body and the Uighur vet.

These new incidents have occurred as China and the Soviet Union are preparing to begin talks to normalize their state-to-state relations in the middle of next month. Even if they do not considerably worsen the climate between the two countries they nonetheless point to a continuing high level of tension on the Sino-Soviet border and certainly do nothing to help produce a favourable atmosphere for the talks, observers said. The talks are to be held successively in Moscow and Beijing diplomatic sources said. China recently requested the Soviet Union to agree to this. It is not known if a definite date has been fixed for the opening of the talks in Moscow.

BEIJING RADIO IN RUSSIAN ON MEMORIAL FOR BORDER CLASH VICTIM

OW240628 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] More than 5,000 people of Tacheng County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China, held a memorial meeting on the morning of 21 August devoted to the memory of Comrade Li Baoqin, who was killed by Soviet border guards more than a month ago.

Li Baoqin was a cadre worker of the Wuxing livestock breeding farm in Tacheng County located in a frontier area. On 16 July Chinese citizens engaged in normal farming activities at the farm were suddenly attacked by Soviet border guards lying in ambush on the border. Li Baoqin was killed instantly while the farm's veterinarian, Burumbutug, was wounded. The Soviet border guards then intruded into China and carried Li Baoqin's corpse and the wounded Burumbutug into the Soviet Union's territory. At the memorial meeting (Turmand), a worker of the Wuxing livestock breeding farm and a witness to the incident of bloodshed, exposed the crime of the Soviet side perpetrated on 16 July.

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In his memorial speech, Turdib, chairman of the Tacheng County Revolutionary Committee, praised the revolutionary heroism exhibited by Li Baoqin in the construction and defense of the motherland's frontiers and announced that the honorary title of "model communist" has been conferred on the fallen hero. Wreaths were sent by the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee.

USSR-PRC TALKS TO RESUME IN SEPTEMBER, LOCATION UNCERTAIN

OW240154 Tokyo KYODO in English 0145 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing August 24 KYODO--A Chinese Government source said Thursday that the venue for the Sino-Soviet normalization talks expected to be held in mid-September is none but a problem of technicality and therefore it cannot lead to hinder the opening of the talks itself.

He voiced the stand more flexible than before, though he said China still wants to hold the talks alternately in Moscow and Beijing. Referring to the Soviet stand that the normalization talks should be held in Moscow because their border talks have been held intermittently in Beijing since October 1969, the Chinese source said China is ready to move the border talks to Moscow if the Soviet side desires to do so.

Commenting on the source's remark, Western sources here speculated that in an official note to Moscow, dated August 13, China might have proposed to move the venue for the border talks to Moscow in return for the alternate holding of the normalization talks in Moscow and Beijing. The western sources in Beijing believe that the flexible Chinese stand, disclosed Thursday, represents Beijing's intention to open the normalization talks in mid-September, wherever the venue may be.

The Chinese Government source also predicted that more exchanges of official notes will be made between Beijing and Moscow before the start of the normalization talks. He also said that in the coming talks, China would criticize Moscow's support of Vietnamese continued "invasion" into Cambodia. China will voice its doubt about Moscow's intention to normalize their relations by pointing to the Soviet deployment of one million armed men along the Sino-Soviet border.

Touching on Japan's concern about the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations as a result of the normalization talks, the Chinese source suggested that there would be no "dramatic change" in the Sino-Soviet relations for the present.

SOVIET UNION BUYS MORE GRAIN FROM U.S.

OW230943 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced on 20 August that the Soviet Union recently purchased an additional 500,000 tons of wheat in the United States, bringing its grain purchases from the United States in 1 year to a record 15.5 million tons. As estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Soviet Union's grain output will decrease from 236 million tons in 1978 to 185 million tons this year. Thus, the Soviet Union will purchase more grain from abroad next year.

XINHUA CITES JAPANESE MILITARY COMMENTATOR ON SRV

OW211950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 21 (XINHUA)--While promising visiting U.S. congressmen that it would withdraw some of its troops from Kampuchea, Hanoi has been busy deploying troops for massive attacks on the armed forces and people of Democratic Kampuchea after the current monsoon season, Japanese military commentator Hirushi Kanno told Chinese newsmen here yesterday.

He said that Vietnam has been emigrating its inhabitants to Kampuchea and Laos in a planned way to assimilate the people of these two countries. There are reports that Hanoi wants to provide the Soviet Union with the port of Kompong Som in Kampuchea as a naval base. "All this indicates that Vietnam has no desire to quit Kampuchea or change its policy of seeking hegemony in Indochina with Soviet backing," Kanno said.

He added, "in Japan and the United States, there are a few who try to bring Vietnam away from Moscow by resuming aid to it. This will never succeed. So long as Hanoi does not change its policy of regional hegemonism, its policy of colluding with Moscow will not change. On the contrary, resumed aid would only feed Hanoi's arrogance."

Peace in Indochina can be realized only when Hanoi is condemned and isolated in the world for pursuing regional hegemonism and the people's patriotic struggle against aggression in Kampuchea and Laos is enhanced so that Vietnam is compelled to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and Laos, Kanno said.

DPRK NICARAGUA ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

OW231334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nicaragua have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, KCNA reports.

This was announced in a joint communique signed on August 21 in Managua by Yi In-chun, DPRK's ambassador to Cuba, and Miguel de Scoto, minister of foreign affairs of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH SIHANOUK, WIFE

OW221358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Aug 29 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song and his wife yesterday met with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife who are staying in Korea. They had a talk in a cordial atmosphere, according to KCNA.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presented President Kim Il-song with the feature film "Rose of Bokor" created by him. President Kim Il-song thanked him and saw the film together with him. The Korean president and his wife entertained Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife in the evening.

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VIETNAMESE MID-AUGUST HARASSMENTS ALONG PRC BORDER REPORTED

OW231239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23--Vietnamese armed personnel continued to commit armed provocations in Chinese border areas in Guangxi and Yunnan in mid-August, and disrupted the normal production and life of the people of all nationalities in the Chinese border areas.

At 1145 hours on 13 August, more than 10 Vietnamese armed personnel intruded 500 meters into China's border and fired at commune members working in the fields of Banlan brigade of Tongmian commune in Ningming County, Guangxi. Over 300 bullets were fired. On the same day, the Vietnamese armed personnel also fired more than 10 rounds of bullets at commune members working in the fields of Naguan Village, Shuikou commune, Longzhou County, Guangxi.

At 1400 hours on 16 August, the commune members of the Lihuo brigade of the Tansan commune, Fangcheng County, Guangxi, were strafed by Vietnamese armed personnel after they had finished their work and were on their way home. Some of the bullets were only 2 meters away from commune members. At 1210 hours on 17 August, the Vietnamese armed personnel fired at commune members working in the field of the Dengwu team of the Dongjiao brigade in Dongxing township, Guangxi. Commune member Deng Conghui was wounded in his left leg by gunfire. In mid-August Vietnamese armed personnel also fired rifles and artillery at the Chinese border areas in Yunnan on 18 occasions. More than 1,600 bullets of all types and over 20 rounds of artillery were fired.

XINHUA COMMENTARY DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW231738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Commentary: "Vietnam Must Quit Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--The universal demand for the total and immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchean territory is absolutely legitimate and is the key to a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The demand is again voiced recently in a memorandum addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General by the five ASEAN member countries which requests that the question of situation in Kampuchea be placed on the agenda of the coming 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Celebrated figures and press comments in numerous countries have also called on the Vietnamese authorities to quit Kampuchea.

After keeping silent on their troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities, as reported by UPI, recently told visiting U.S. congressmen in private that "eventually it (Vietnam) will pull its troops out of Cambodia". UPI quoted Vietnamese sources as saying "Vietnam probably will announce a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia in the near future." The sources were also quoted as saying "it would be within less than two months". "Other diplomatic sources, however, indicated the withdrawal might involve 25,000 or more," UPI noted. These promises themselves show the insincerity of the Vietnamese authorities in withdrawing their troops. They are not ready to withdraw their troops immediately and totally from Kampuchea as proposed by the ASEAN states.

But why did Hanoi make such gestures of being willing to withdraw their troops? UPI gave the answer when it said that "The Vietnamese were hopeful a partial withdrawal--even if it were not announced by Hanoi--might help move along normalization attempts with the United States" and that "Hanoi reportedly wishes to impress nations of the non-aligned movement of its goodwill in Cambodia before the summit meeting in Havana".

While talking in private about troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities openly declared that the stationing of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea "does not concern and will not harm any other country and, therefore, no one has the right to interfere." They announced that they would withdraw only after the "danger of aggression" by China was "done away with". Radio Hanoi even claimed that "the present situation in Kampuchea is irreversible." Harm to any other country? After the occupation of large tracts of Kampuchean territory, shells of Vietnamese aggressor troops fell on Thai soil, Vietnamese aircraft bombed and strafed Thai border villages, Vietnamese troops crossed the Kampuchean-Thai border more than once and can launch a large-scale invasion of Thailand at any time.

Senior officials and public opinion of ASEAN countries predicted long ago that Thailand and Malaysia might be the next victims of Vietnamese aggression after Kampuchea. The Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea has posed a grave threat to the security and stability of Southeast Asian countries, and a menace to world peace as a whole. How can one say that the problem does not harm any other country? Naturally, Vietnam is condemned by all those who uphold justice and oppose aggression.

The Vietnamese aggressor troops stay in Kampuchea, while China does not have a single soldier there. The assertion of the "danger of aggression" by China is merely a pretext for Hanoi refusing to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and hanging on there. According to the Vietnamese logic, any country is entitled to carry out military occupation against another country on the pretext of eliminating the danger of aggression by a third country. In that case, no country has independence to speak of and world peace cannot be guaranteed. A recent UPI report said, "Few Vietnamese officials deny that Hanoi forces directly toppled the Khmer Rouge last January. All admit survival of the Heng Samrin regime depends on Vietnamese troops." The Vietnamese authorities described the situation in Kampuchea created by themselves as "irreversible", with a view to continuing their colonial rule there.

SRV STRENGTH IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED BY THAI GENERAL

OW231906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 23 (XINHUA)--Vietnam has in recent days sent more troops to Kampuchea as part of its preparations for a new large-scale invasion of the country in next dry season, said Lieutenant General Som Kataphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, at a press conference here today, according to the Thai daily THAI RATH.

He pointed out that this would lead to the exodus of many more Kampuchean refugees into Thailand, which would bring more difficulties to his country. To solve the Kampuchean refugee problem, he stressed, it is necessary to compel foreign troops to withdraw from Kampuchea. He appealed to the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly to discuss the refugee problem and the situation in Kampuchea as well. He said that it was true that the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has eased since the monsoon, but vigilance can by no means be relaxed so far as Thailand is concerned. Thailand should keep a close watch on the developments there instead, he said.

XINHUA COMMENTARY QUESTIONS TRIAL OF KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

OW240254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Xie Wenqing: "Who Is on Trial?"]

[Text] Hong Kong, August 23--According to VNA, the "People's Revolutionary Tribunal" of the Heng Samrin puppet clique held a trial on 15 August in Phnom Penh and tried Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, premier and vice premier of Democratic Kampuchea, in absentia. Their alleged crime is "genocide." Quite by coincidence, a day later, on 16 August, the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries held a special conference in Colombo. Following the conference, the ministers issued a joint statement expressing their regrets over the armed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and resolutely demanding that Vietnam "immediately and totally" withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The foreign ministers decided that Democratic Kampuchea should be invited to attend the conference of the heads of nonaligned countries soon to be held in Havana. ASEAN has notified Cuba of the decision reached at the conference opposing Heng Samrin's attendance and demanding that the Kampuchea question be included on next month's UN agenda.

Early in July at the conference ASEAN held with the foreign ministers of the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand as well as EEC representatives, these countries explicitly condemned Vietnam as not only the root cause of the refugees question but also as the archcriminal and cause of turbulence in Southeast Asia. Please see for yourselves, who is being tried by international public opinion?

"Genocide?" The Vietnamese authorities obviously are the No 1 criminal of "genocide!" International public opinion long ago reached the just verdict--the "Hitler of the 1970's." The Geneva conference held in July to discuss the Indochinese refugees question has already put them "on trial." Despite the Soviets' protection "banning any talks about politics," representatives of many countries to this large-scale international conference continued to denounce in just and severe terms the genocidal crimes committed by the present Vietnamese rulers.

Heng Samrin, that Vietnamese flunkey, is also an archcriminal of "genocide." In collusion with the Vietnamese aggressors, he has driven hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean people out of the country, rendering them homeless and turning them into refugees. While several million Kampuchean people are starving and groaning in pain of hunger and illness and death, Heng Samrin at the same time has let Vietnam emigrate large numbers of its people to Kampuchea. Is this not a genocidal crime against the Kampuchean people? The joint statement issued following the ASEAN foreign ministers conference held that the bogus Heng Samrin regime is illegal and that it cannot represent Kampuchea at the nonaligned conference. Is this not a just "judgment" passed on this puppet clique?

In its 21 August editorial, France's LE MONDE pointed out: The verdict reached at the trial in absentia of the leaders of the Khmer Rouge recently staged by Hanoi is "obviously a propaganda farce." "This kind of judicial politics is fraught with grim possibilities for the several million Kampuchean people in the next several months--death from starvation and the consequent disappearance of the Kampuchean nation from the face of the earth." The newspaper added: "What Hanoi has done in Kampuchea is carried out a "massacre with a political motive."

The domestic systems and policies of a country can only be determined by the people of that country themselves, and no other countries should be allowed to intervene nor use armed force to reach a solution.

Yugoslavia's POLITIKA put it correctly when it attacked Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea: Can the allegation that the "Pol Pot Government is not welcomed and the system is undesirable" be used to justify intervention? We feel that this question sums up the current tragedy and the potential danger. "If this 'logic' is applied to international relations, then the world will quickly become a battlefield of struggle, intervention and imposing one's own will on others." Under the pretext of opposing the policies of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities committed an armed aggression against Kampuchea. International public opinion cannot help but put them on trial. As Yugoslavia's weekly journal ECONOMIC POLICY pointed out: "By using armed force to settle relations with a neighboring country, Vietnam has put itself on trial."

Democratic Kampuchea Statement

OW230830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[*"Vietnamese Staged 'Trial' Farce in Phnom Penh Denounced"*--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on August 21, denouncing the Vietnamese staged "trial" farce in Phnom Penh on leaders of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The statement points out that the purpose of the "trial" farce staged by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique was "to discredit the international prestige of Democratic Kampuchea. In an attempt to ostracize it from the non-aligned movement and the organization of the United Nations, and tug the Phnom Penh puppet fostered by them into these organizations to serve the interests of the Soviet strategy at present and in the future". The statement says that only a few countries in the Soviet bloc have recognized the Phnom Penh puppet regime despite Vietnam's strenuous efforts to win recognition for it. On the other hand, Democratic Kampuchea has been recognised by more than 80 countries and enjoys increasingly wider sympathy and support throughout the world.

RADIO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ON RIGHT TO ATTEND HAVANA SUMMIT

OW241000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--An editorial broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today states that representatives of Democratic Kampuchea have the right to attend the sixth non-aligned countries summit conference. The editorial says: "Democratic Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state and a legitimate member of the non-aligned movement. It always observes and defends the principles and nature of the movement, strongly opposing the behaviour of Vietnam and its like in attempting to change the movement's non-aligned nature and principles. For this reason, Vietnam and its like have made strenuous efforts to have Democratic Kampuchea ostracized within the non-aligned movement."

"On the eve of the sixth non-aligned summit," the commentary says, "Hanoi and its ilk are lobbying to prevent Democratic Kampuchea's representatives from attending the summit. The scheme is immediately seen through and denounced by many non-aligned countries which resolutely support the right of Democratic Kampuchea's representatives to attend the summit and reject any recognition being accorded to the puppet Phnom Penh regime, Hanoi's lackey." The commentary says in conclusion, "We are convinced that non-aligned countries will not allow Hanoi and its ilk to trample underfoot and violate the principles of non-alignment and change the course of the movement. They are sure to check and frustrate the despicable plot of Vietnam and its like."

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KAMPUCHEANS COMPLAIN ABOUT VIETNAMESE LOOTING, GOVERNMENT

OW240828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, August 24 (XINHUA)--Kampucheans told a reporter of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, who visited that country recently, that "the Vietnamese should go back" and that "I fear they (the Vietnamese--editor) want to stay here to eat our rice."

Writing about his trip to Kampuchea in the August 31 issue of the weekly magazine, the correspondent, Nayan Chanda, said that a number of Kampucheans he met while strolling in Phnom Penh "complained that the Vietnamese had been looting fans, motorbikes and furniture from abandoned houses and taking these articles away on trucks." He added that similar complaints are heard from Kampuchean refugees from Battambang who arrived in Thailand. Referring to the Vietnamese control of Kampuchea, Chanda says: "Apart from Vietnamese central government supervision, expertise and economic aid, every Kampuchean province is being put under the charge of a southern Vietnamese province. For instance, Kompong Speu Province is coupled with Cuu Long Province in Vietnam, and Kompong Cham Province has Vietnam's Tay Ninh as its sister province.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

OW211234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here today with Mr. Hamer, premier of the State of Victoria, Australia, and a mission from the state he is leading.

The Victoria State has advanced industry and agriculture. During her tour of Australia in March this year, Chen Muhua visited the state and was given a warm reception by Mr. Hamer. Today they had a cordial conversation on furthering cooperations in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry between China and the Victoria State. Interested in China's family planning, Mr. Hamer inquired how China would reduce her population growth rate to zero per cent by the end of the century. Vice-Premier Chen replied that while giving wide publicity to the significance of family planning, China would also take legislative and economic measures to help achieve this goal. Present at the meeting were Secretary-General of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Xie Li and Australian Ambassador to China C.G. Woodard.

The mission arrived in China on August 16 for a visit at the invitation of the institute. The mission visited Shanghai, Nanjing and Beijing and discussed with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Coal, and the Academy of Sciences of China on possibilities of promoting trade and scientific exchange. Mr. Hamer presented the Academy of Sciences of China an electronic computer and scientific instruments. While in Nanjing, the mission had a friendly discussion and reached oral agreement with the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee on establishing friendly ties between Victoria State and Jiangsu Province. Chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee Xu Jiatun met and feted the Australian guests. The mission will leave China tomorrow.

HUA GUOFENG RECEIVES UK AMITY GROUP OFFICIAL

OW231628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng this afternoon met with British writer Felix Greene, who is vice-chairman of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Premier Hua said that Mr. Greene was an old friend of the Chinese people who had visited China more than a dozen times. Mr Greene noted that he had established a friendship with the Chinese people over 22 years, beginning in 1957. Present at the meeting were Zhu Muzhi, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Lianqing, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration and director of the Central Television Station, and Chu Tunan and Xie Bangding, vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS VISITING REUTERS DELEGATION

OW231326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian this afternoon met with Gerald Long, managing director of the REUTERS, Mrs. Long and the REUTERS delegation led by Mr. Long.

In answering the questions raised by the delegation, the Chinese vice-premier gave detailed explanations of China's economic policies since the shifting of the focus of work to socialist modernization. He also explained China's foreign policy and gave his views on the situation in Indochina. Li Pu, deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived here on August 20 at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and was entertained at a banquet given by Li Pu the next day.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS LUXEMBOURG FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW240954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met this morning with a 16-member friendship delegation from Luxembourg led by 86-year-old Adolphe Franck, president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association. President Franck is an eager advocate of friendship between Luxembourg and China. This is his 39th visit to China since 1959.

Adolphe Franck warmly embraced Vice-Premier Li Xiannian. The Chinese vice-premier said: "We thank you very much that at your advanced age, you are still working enthusiastically for Sino-Luxembourg friendship and for friendship relations between China and European countries. You really love our country." Mr. Franck said: "I regard China as my second motherland. Those who really love China not only in words are willing to work for China."

Vice-Premier Li also warmly welcomed the visiting former prime minister Bernard Berg and other distinguished visitors in the party. He gave them an account of China's modernization programme and his views on some of the current international questions. Chu Tunan, and Xie Bangding, vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Carlo Ketter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Luxembourg Embassy here, were present.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on August 20. They were guests of honour at a banquet given earlier by the host association's vice-presidents Chu Tunan and Xie Bangding.

SCANDANAVIANS DEMONSTRATE ON SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK ANNIVERSARY

Norwegian Demonstration

OW221910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, August 22 (XINHUA)--A demonstration was held in Oslo yesterday evening on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, according to a report from Oslo. 1,600 people took part in the demonstration. The demonstrators carried streamers and banners with the inscription: "Soviet Union, Out of Czechoslovakia!" The demonstration was organized by the initiative committee for 21 August 1979 comprising people from all walks of life and several political parties. A concert in support of the Czechoslovak people was held in Oslo on August 17. Similar demonstrations demanding that the Soviet Union get out of Czechoslovakia were reported in Bergen, Trondheim, Tromsoe, Drammen, Hamar, Lillestroem and other places in the country.

Swedish Call for Withdrawal

OW221406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, August 21 (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 people demonstrated here this evening, on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of Soviet armed occupation of Czechoslovakia, to call on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from that country. Carrying streamers and placards, the demonstrators marched through the main streets of the city, shouting "Soviet Union, get out of Czechoslovakia!" "Stop Persecuting the Signatories to the 77 Charter!" and "Release Political Prisoners!" At a rally held in the Selgel Square, the participants unanimously adopted a resolution, condemning the Czechoslovak authorities for their persecution of dissidents and the Soviet Union for its occupation of Czechoslovakia. A group named "August 21 Committee" is organizing similar demonstrations and rallies in about 30 places throughout Sweden.

BRIEFS

SONG ZHIGUANG, PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPERMAN--Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Song Zhiguang this morning met with Augusto de Carvalho, deputy director of the Portuguese weekly EXPRESSO. They had a friendly conversation on the current international situation and China's foreign policy. Augusto de Carvalho arrived in China on August 15 at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW]

PRC DELEGATION IN SWEDEN--Chinese Representative Li Chaobo and his group left here for home by air today after participating in the U.N. Symposium on the Interrelationships Among Resources, Environment, Population and Development held in Sweden. During their stay in this country Li and his group were invited by the Swedish Agricultural Ministry to visit the National Board of Physical Planning and Building, the National Board of Environmental Protection, the Swedish Water and Air Pollution Research Institute, a Marine Research Laboratory and related departments in Stockholm and Gothenburg. Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans Blix and Minister of Housing and Physical Planning Mrs. Birgit Friggebo met separately with the Chinese representative and his party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW]

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu Rally Speech

OW231734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA)--The August, 1974 revolution for social and national liberation ushered in a new stage in the history of Romania, said Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Republic, at a mass rally held here today in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

The revolution, Ceausescu said, charted a road for the Romanian people to realize their ideal of justice and freedom and for Romania to win national independence and state sovereignty and join the world community as a free and dignified nation. The armed uprising, he pointed out, marked the beginning of a broad social movement of the broad masses of the people headed by the working class under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party for revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society.

Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about the immense achievements obtained by the Romanian people in the past 35 years. "On the occasion of the jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the revolution for national liberation," he said, "we have every reason to say with pride that the economic achievements and social development of our motherland fully demonstrate the correctness of our party's Marxist-Leninist revolutionary policy. Our party has creatively applied the universal truth and principles of scientific socialism, dialectical materialism and historical materialism to the specific conditions in Romania. What we have realized in practice testified to the superiority of socialism and the superiority of the lofty ideals of socialism and communism."

Referring to the international situation, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the broad social and national changes and the changes in the balance of world forces represent the will and resolve of the peoples for putting an end, once and for all, to the imperialist policy of domination, oppression, strength and dictate, for free development, for complete mastery of one's own destiny and national wealth, for upholding equality and dignity among nations and for all-round cooperation in an atmosphere of trust and security.

He noted that the present complicated situation in the world called on the people and all progressive forces to take resolute actions in order to slacken pressure and tension, abandon force and the use of military means in solving problems and ensure the process of detente and the continuation of the policy of cooperation and peace. The outbreak of a new world war can be checked only if the socialist and progressive forces and the peoples act in unity. Only in this way can threat and military ventures be foiled, the people's free development ensured and world peace and independence preserved. He said that Romania advocates negotiations between parties concerned to solve all questions and the complete renunciation of the use or threat of force. This is in conformity with the interests of the people of the state concerned and all peoples and the interests of international peace and cooperation, he said.

National Day Parade

OW232130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2102 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA)--A grand parade marking the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Romanian revolution of social and national liberation against fascism and imperialism was held here today.

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200,000 people took part in the parade which was reviewed by president Nicolae Ceausescu and Elina Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet and other Romanian party and state leaders. As the parade started at 8:00 Romanian-made military helicopters and jet fighters flew past over the reviewing square, which won particularly warm applause by the people there. During the parade some participants marched past with arms in hand showing their determination to defend the country's independence and sovereignty and oppose foreign intervention and aggression, and others held high various models and placards showing their achievements made in the first three and a half years of the current five-year plan period (1976-1980). A physical culture performance was held after the parade.

Diplomatic envoys from various countries and foreign visitors here were invited to attend the celebrations. Similar celebrations marking the liberation day were also held in various county capitals today. A grand banquet marking the occasion was held by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, State Council and Government this evening. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elina Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet and other Romanian party and state leaders were present at the banquet.

Romanian Reception in Beijing

OW231622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and his wife gave a reception in the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist rule.

Extending their greetings and congratulations to the Romanian comrades were Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Lin Jiamei. Among those present for the occasion were Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Song Renqiong, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Li Da, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present at the reception.

RENMIN RIBAO Congratulations

OW230742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY here today frontpages a message of congratulations from the Chinese leaders to their Romanian counterparts and a report on Chairman Hua Guofeng's meeting with the Romanian ambassador together with a news photo of the meeting.

In celebration of the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation, the paper also gives much space in its fifth page to a newsfeature story entitled "Romania in August", describing the anniversary celebrations and construction and production going on in the country. Also on the top of the same page are reports about a report meeting in Bucharest held for the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu awarding medals to outstanding Romanians in recognition of their distinguished service, and a Beijing reception marking the Romanian red letter day.

On Tuesday, the paper carried a comprehensive article reviewing the remarkable progress made by Romania in the past 35 years.

Romanian Envoy's Press Conference

OW171630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)--Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu briefed Chinese journalists at a press conference here this morning on the achievements of the Romanian people in the construction of socialism and in relations with foreign countries over the past thirty years and more. The ambassador gave the press conference to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

"The Romanian people have achieved historic victories in all fields since liberation," the ambassador said. "Romania has been turned into a state with both a thriving industry and agriculture from having been an under-developed agricultural country." Citing statistics to show the development of industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's standard of living, the ambassador said that "Romania today is among the countries with the highest rate of economic development." These achievements were due to the efforts made by the Romanian people under extremely difficult conditions under the leadership of the Romanian Communist party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the ambassador said.

Ambassador Dumitrescu stressed that it was considered of great importance to develop socialist democracy so as to enable the workers and other labouring people to directly take part in the formulation of internal and external policies and in implementation of the plan of socialist development, as well as for workers to participate in the management of various departments. After setting forth the position on Romanian foreign policy and on some major international problems, the ambassador talked about the development of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Romanian and Chinese Communist parties, the two countries and the two peoples. Friendship and cooperation between the two countries is forged on the principles of mutual respect and trust, of strictly following Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of respect for the equality, national independence and state sovereignty of each country, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and fraternal help.

Romanian Envoy's Commune Tour

OW191234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 19 August 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Members of the China-Romania friendship people's commune today joined their Romanian comrades in celebrating the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, which falls on August 23.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and his wife as well as other Romanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome when they arrived at the commune. The hosts gave the Romanian comrades a cordial reception, entertaining them with apples, peaches, grapes and other food produced by the commune. The ambassador told the commune leaders about the achievements the Romanian people had made in various fields since liberation. The hosts said these achievements were very inspiring and wished the Romanian people still greater victory.

Secretary of the commune party committee Chang Jiliang briefed the Romanian comrades on the development of the commune's production and the improvement of the commune members' living conditions.

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XINHUA VIEWS TRIPARTITE PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS

OW221750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, August 22 (XINHUA)--No substantial progress has been made during the talks among Egypt, Israel and the United States on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip when the two working committees on this matter ended another three-day session in Alexandria yesterday.

The local press disclosed here today that during the meetings of the Working Committee on Palestinian Autonomy, Egypt insisted that the powers of Palestinian autonomy should be of a comprehensive nature applicable to the political, legislative and juridical spheres. It also maintained that the Palestinians should join the upcoming negotiations for settling the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in light of the Camp David accords. However, Israel refused to give way, saying that Palestinian autonomy would only be confined to an administrative nature and should not exceed the spheres of marriage, religious affairs, education and health matters.

But the Working Committee on Elections was reported to have reached an agreement on a proportional representation system for the West Bank and Gaza. It was announced that the sixth round of talks among Egypt, Israel and the United States will take place in Alexandria from September 16 to 18.

'ARAFAT HOLDS TALKS WITH JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN

OW221424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Damascus, August 21 (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) had talks today with King Hussein of Jordan on the current situation in the region and the relationship between the P.L.O. and Jordan, according to the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY.

In the talks, both sides agreed on the ways of developing cooperation and coordination in the Arab and international sphere in the interest of the Palestinian and Arab people. 'Arafat arrived in Ramtha, a city on the northern border of Jordan, this morning for a short visit. In speaking to reporters in Ramtha, 'Arafat said, "the present and difficult circumstances, through which the Arab nation is passing, necessitates my meeting with King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials to discuss the grave situation in the area and find out the best means to face it."

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONE DELEGATION--The visiting delegation of the All People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone headed by E. T. Kamara, a member of the Political Bureau and assistant secretary general of the Central Committee of the Party, left Nanjing for Beijing after a 2-day visit. The delegation arrived in Nanjing on 14 August. Zhou Ze, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation on the evening of 14 August. The delegation was welcomed and seen off upon its arrival and departure by Zhou Ze, secretary, and (Wang Hengshan), (Bai Quye) and (Tang Rongyi), responsible person of departments concerned. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

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GENG BIAO MEETS WITH NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO PRC

OW230838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao this morning met with Paulino Daniel Armando Musacchio, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Republic of China. Vice-Premier Geng Biao said: "Though China and Argentina have different political systems we can develop friendly cooperative relations and learn from each other's good points." The Argentine ambassador, in reply, said that during his tenure of office in China he would make efforts to enhance friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

ARGENTINE LEADERS ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL LIFE

OW211606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 13 (XINHUA)--Argentine President Jorge Videla and high-ranking officers of the armed forces have recently dealt with the political process of the country and elaborated the contents of the "political proposal," which will soon be made public.

The Argentine Military Government announced at the beginning of this year that a "political proposal" would be made public by the end of this year. According to the leaders of the armed forces and the government, this document will ensure, in a legal form, the continued organic sharing of state power by the three armed services, the establishment in a gradual way of legal order and civilian participation in the government. It also defines the roles of the armed forces, political parties and trade unions in the political life of the country.

While on an inspecting tour of San Juan Province on August 8, President Videla said that his government "has completed the stage of readjustment, and what is needed now is a document with political contents." However, he continued, "this is by no means a time-table for elections." Earlier, the president also said that a modern democratic country cannot do without political parties, but "we need new political parties with new ideas and new men."

Speaking at a celebration of the Air Force Day on August 10, Omar Graffigna, member of the ruling junta and commander-in-chief of the Air Force, pointed out emphatically that the armed forces "will control the process of national reorganization till representative democracy is established." Chief of Staff of the Army Carlos Suarez Mason, in an interview with a local paper on August 8, said that "the time is not ripe" for nominating presidential candidates. He pointed out that when the term of the current President Videla expires in 1981, he will be succeeded by two military presidents, each with a term of three years. He also indicated at the same time that political opening may begin from the city level and civilian provincial governors may be appointed.

The military junta came into power in 1976 after overthrowing the Government of Isabel Peron. It had promised that "an authentically representative, republican and confederal democracy will be established in the country." The current military government considered that after more than three years in power, it has overcome the chaos and anarchy in the country. In these circumstances, it is willing to enter into dialogue with the civilians, but considers that the transition to a civilian government can only be gradual.

Recently, heated debates over the forthcoming "political proposal" took place within the three armed services. The document is now under final study by the ruling junta--the highest organ of power composed of the commanders-in-chief of the three services. Observers here held that the remarks made by President Videla and high-ranking officers are in line with the general intentions of the military government as regards the political process in Argentina, though differences exist over its details.

Ever since March 1976, activities of political parties have been completely banned. However, political parties in the country show great interests in the above-mentioned document, regarding it as a major step towards normalization of political life. Major political parties in Argentina, such as the Union of Civic Radical and the Justicialist Party, have discussed this question in one way or another. While not pressing for immediate elections, they have called for restoration of normal activities of political parties and the release of political prisoners.

BRAZIL DECLARAS AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

Demonstrations in Rio

OW211636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--About 7,000 people held a demonstration in Rio de Janeiro yesterday to demand wide amnesty and support political prisoners on hunger strike, according to reports from that city. Participants in the demonstration, the largest of its kind the city has ever witnessed in the past 10 years, were mainly students who demanded amnesty of all political prisoners and opposed the government's "restricted amnesty." About 5,000 persons held a similar demonstration in Sao Paulo several days ago.

14 Political prisoners in Rio de Janeiro's Dias Moreira Prison were reportedly to have been on a hunger strike from July 22 to press for a wide amnesty. Meanwhile 5 political prisoners in Sao Paulo started a hunger strike on August 8, and political prisoners in Salvador, Fortaleza and Recife have also announced their hunger strikes, demanding a wide, general and unrestricted amnesty. It was reported that Ulysses Guimaraes, president of Brazil's only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, called on the political prisoners on hunger strike in Rio de Janeiro on August 13.

President Joao Figueiredo submitted to the Brazilian Congress on June 27 an amnesty bill which involves the amnesty of about 4,500 political prisoners sentenced by the military government. The bill ruled out amnesty for "terrorists" and "moral degenerates." The Congress will begin to study the bill in Brasilia on 28 this month.

Congressional Approval

OW230824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--The Brazilian Congress yesterday approved a government-proposed amnesty bill, the first since 1964 when the military government came into power, according to a report from Brasilia.

The bill, proposed by President Joao Figueiredo on June 27, is regarded as part of the political "opening" being pursued by the Figueiredo Government. It excludes those who engaged in terrorist activities.

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The bill will grant amnesty to 5,000 people punished by the military government for political reasons, including officers, parliamentarians, politicians, professors scientists and union and student leaders.

The bill was approved following heated debates and minor changes. The opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement had proposed several amendments to make the bill "all inclusive", but failed because of the ruling Arena Party's majority in the Congress. Government leaders said that the bill is likely to be ratified by the president on September 7, Brazil's independence day.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ATTACKS CUBA'S 'NONALINED' POLICY

Jamaican Paper

OW180826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Georgetown, August 17 (XINHUA)--"Cuba cannot be called a non-aligned country" and "its policy is an appendage to Russia's policy of imperialism and world domination", said a signed article in the August 12 issue of the Jamaican newspaper DAILY GLEANER which reached here today.

Entitled "Is Cuba Non-Aligned?" the article said that Cuba "has long forfeited its claim to membership in the movement. It should be clear to the whole world by this that Cuba does not pursue an independent foreign policy; that its policy is an appendage to Russia's policy of imperialism and world domination".

It went on to say that a look at recent Russian expansionist activities in Africa and Cuba's role in these activities should convince the world that Cuba's policy of non-alignment is a farce. The increasing Russian and Cuban military presence in the strategic part of Africa, especially in Ethiopia, "testifies to the fact that Cuba is not interested in non-alignment," it added. The article accused Cuba of consistently undermining the principle of non-alignment. It noted that "seen in concrete terms, Cuba cannot be called a non-aligned country. Its policies are no more non-aligned."

Omani Paper

OW190844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--"A major problem facing the non-aligned summit to be held in Havana next month, will be the efforts of the host country and some other countries to end the genuine non-aligned movement and bring the movement into the orbit of the USSR," says a recent editorial of the Omani paper Oman TIMES.

"Cuba is completely tied to the Soviet Union and is presently operating as her military surrogate in Africa and the Red Sea area, including South Yemen. If the Cubans will fight for their Soviet masters, is it not likely that they would argue and negotiate for them? Certainly they have done just that at the past non-aligned meetings," it says. "The essence of the movement has always been that members should be independent in policies and should not have military alliance with either of the superpowers," it adds. The editorial pointed out that "the need today is that the non-aligned movement must be sure that nothing is lost from its original beliefs."

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GONGREN RIBAO CRITICIZES 'BOURGEOIS' IDEA OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HK221030 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Liang Fen [2733 0433]: "Take a Correct Approach Toward the Question of So-Called Human Rights"]

[Text] A few black sheep in society some time ago hoodwinked a small number of young people, organized the so-called "China Human Rights League" and put forward slogans like "fight against hunger, fight for human rights." On the one hand, they embellished capitalist-imperialism; on the other, they vilified the socialist system and attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat. They treated the decadent bourgeois theory of human nature as most fashionable and intended to substitute it for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against and criticize this erroneous, right-deviationist mental trend. However, conducting such criticism does not in any way mean simplistically negating the issue of human rights. Neither does it mean that we should treat anyone who mentioned human rights as a reactionary and a member of the bourgeoisie and indiscriminately reject him without clarifying who he is, under what circumstances has he raised the issue of human rights and what he means by human rights in concrete terms. Clarifying what we should do in correctly dealing with the issue of so-called human rights is still of important significance in strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

On this issue, just as on any other, Marxism stands for analysis in concrete terms and from a historical point of view; it opposes discussion in abstract terms and isolated from the given era, social and economic conditions and class content. Human rights were originally a bourgeois slogan against the feudal ruling class, reflecting the demand of the bourgeois democratic revolution--the removal of obstacles to the development of capitalism. This slogan advertised the idea that all men are born with the rights to equality, 'liberty and happiness'; however, in fact it aimed at concealing the prerogative of the bourgeoisie to exploit laborers by making a big noise about the right to equality. Our revolutionary teachers repeatedly pointed out: "Human rights are themselves privileges while the private ownership is monopoly" ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 229); "It is the principal ingredient of the human rights of capital to exploit labor on an equal basis" (ibid, vol 23, p 324); and "Even in the freest and most democratic republics, 'liberty' and 'equality' can only be and have always been the equality and liberty for the owners of commodities, that is, equality and liberty for capital" ("The Collected Works of Lenin," vol 29, p 342). Because of this, in dealing with such a slogan about human rights, we must always first of all expose the bourgeois narrowmindedness and hypocrisy of human rights. However, this is after all only one aspect of the problem. On the other hand, we must also observe the progressive role such a slogan has played in history, affirm its positive effects on the struggle against feudalism, inherit it in a critical way and develop it. The bourgeoisie opposed feudal prerogatives and the ownership of men by men; they advocated the freedom of the person, civil rights and so on. These represented major steps of progress in human history. Just as Lenin pointed out, socialist countries have "incomparably, thoroughly and comprehensively developed what symbolizes the progressive aspect of bourgeois democracy--the citizens' participation in the election of persons to positions of responsibility. This was of great historical significance as compared with the medieval age" ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 29, p 86). At the same time, socialist countries have "cast away the negative aspect of bourgeois democracy--the parliamentary system that separates legislation from administration and so one"--thus displaying the superiority of the socialist system (ibid).

When we take a critical attitude toward and oppose the slogan of human rights put forward by the bourgeoisie, we do not rule out the possibility of Marxists voicing human rights demands for the working people under specific historical conditions. Just as the bourgeoisie first made use of theology in its struggle against the feudal aristocracy, the workers' movement in the initial stage usually had to use slogans about human rights and provisions in the law concerning liberty and equality as weapons with which to oppose the bourgeoisie and win certain rights for the workers. Proceeding from the actual level of political consciousness of the workers movement in his time, Marx once approved the demands for human rights raised in the provisional charter of the first International. In the imperialist era the bourgeois tendency against democracy has become more and more evident and has led to fascism. The bourgeoisie have betrayed the principles they themselves proclaimed during the period of the bourgeois revolution and are incessantly plotting to impose restrictions on the laboring masses regarding the exercise of the democratic rights won under the antifeudal slogan of human rights. The bourgeoisie even seek to deprive the laboring masses of such rights. The slogan of human rights has been used by the proletarian political parties of various countries in their efforts to establish the widest possible antifascist united front and also by proletarian political parties of colonial and semicolonial countries in their struggles to establish anti-imperialist, antifeudal people's democratic united fronts. With the support of our party, Cai Yuanpei, Song Qingling, Lu Xun and others once organized the Chinese League for the Protection of Human Rights in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek's policies of national betrayal, capitulation and fascist dictatorship. During the war of resistance against Japan, our party set forth the slogan of "fighting for human rights and freedom" and issued democratic decrees aimed at protecting rights of the person and of property for the peasantry and all who were against the Japanese aggressors. In "On Policy," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "On the rights of the people, it must be laid down that all landlords and capitalists not opposed to the war of resistance shall enjoy the same rights of the person and of property, the same right to vote and the same freedom of speech, assembly, association, political conviction and religious belief as the workers and peasants." However, Marxists have never advocated human rights in isolation even when they did it amid democratic movements against feudalism and fascism, let alone placed them in a primary position. Marxists have only used them as an auxiliary form of struggle and a tactical slogan; they have only included such a struggle in and subordinated it to the general struggle waged by the proletariat and the masses of people to seize political power.

The issue of protecting the citizens' right of person and the democratic rights of the individual is always linked with the solution of the fundamental issue of political power. The realization of the proletarian dictatorship or proletarian democracy does not only mean that true protection will be provided for the fundamental personal rights of the working people, it also means that the working people will be able to become, for the first time ever, the ruling classes and the masters of the country and society. Such a people's democracy should not be mentioned in the same breath with the kind of bourgeois democracy bragged about by advocates of human rights. Therefore, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the continued use of the slogan of human rights bearing the characteristics of bourgeois democratism can only blur the distinction between a proletarian and bourgeois democracy, and result in ideological and political confusion. Those who have ulterior purposes and who make human rights demands against our socialist state which practices proletarian dictatorship represent reaction and a demand for a historical retrogression.

However, history has to traverse a protracted course for progress. [paragraph continues]

Generally speaking, under the socialist system, there are no so-called human rights problems that jeopardize the people because the essence of the socialist society is the abolition of classes. But it is only natural for people to doubt whether the question of human rights exists in the socialist society when, under special circumstances, some bureaucrats do not respect and even severely violate the democratic rights of the people, especially when conspirators and careerists like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" emerge, pursue feudal-fascism, seriously violate the people's freedom of person and trample upon the people's basic right to life. Therefore, we must adopt an analytic attitude toward the question of the so-called fight for human rights which emerged some time ago. It is imperative to distinguish between people who raised such demands out of their indignation at the feudal-fascist crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in violation of the people's rights, and an extremely small number of bad elements who took advantage of the question of human rights, created confusion to serve their ulterior purposes and pointed the spearhead of their struggle at socialism and the proletarian dictatorship. We should expose and criticize the latter. As for the former, we should realize that many practical demands voiced by them were just and reasonable although their ways of expression were inaccurate and inappropriate and they had some confused ideas as far as ideology and theory were concerned. On the one hand, we should give guidance in ideology and theory to those comrades who have confused ideas on the question of human rights and help them get rid of the influence of the bourgeois outlook on democracy; on the other hand, we should continue to attach importance to putting the socialist legal system on a sound footing, carrying forward socialist democracy and protecting the people's rights. These are practical problems demanding prompt solutions.

Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out in his "Report on the Work of the Government" given at the second session of the Fifth NPC: "Strengthening of our socialist democracy and socialist legal system is urgently needed for the sake of consolidating the socialist state system which is led by the working class and has as its masters the entire working people, for the sake of solidifying the political foundation on which the country can carry out socialist modernization in stability and unity, for the sake of bringing into full play the enthusiasm and initiative of our whole people in modernization and for the sake of insuring that there are no further serious loopholes in our political system which can be taken advantage of by conspirators like Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' in their attempts at counterrevolutionary restoration." This is an issue of vital importance to our country's and the success of our four modernizations. We must overcome all interference and steadfastly fight for the effective protection of the democratic rights of the people. We must give due attention to this and never slacken our efforts in this respect while criticizing the erroneous, right-deviationist mental trend in society.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTS ON ACCUSED'S RIGHTS TO DEFENSE

HK220822 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wu Lei: "The Accused Has the Right to Defense"]

[Excerpts] An accused person's rights to defense is a basic principle of our country's law on criminal procedure. Article No 8 of the law on criminal procedure provides: When the people's court hears a case, "the accused has the right to defense, and the people's courts have the obligation to guarantee that the accused is defended." The accused has two ways vested by law to exercise his right to defense: He can either defend himself or instruct someone else to do so.

The right to defense is a means vested by the state to protect the rights and lawful interests of the accused. [paragraph continues]

During investigations, the accused has the right to know the particulars of the charges, the right to read his statement made under interrogation to supplement or correct it where omissions or errors in the record are found and the right to make a written statement by himself. During hearings, the accused has the right to require any person to be summoned to appear as a witness and give evidence, the right to cross-examine witnesses and identifiers [jian ding 7003 1353], the right to argue about all the evidence and facts in the case, the right to express his opinion in accordance with policies and law, the right to appeal any decision or judgment before they are executed by the court, and so forth. In exercising this right vested by the law of criminal procedure, the accused can refute incorrect accusations and prove himself not guilty or guilty of a comparatively minor offense.

Our party and state have consistently attached importance to the protection of the accused's right to defense. Practice has proven that it is completely correct and very necessary to establish the system of defense. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, they stigmatized the system of defense as a "bourgeois" and "revisionist" thing and unscrupulously trampled on it. When they said you were a "renegade," "special agent" and "counterrevolutionary," you had to be sent to jail. You were deprived of the right of defense and could not appeal. As a result of such deprivations, a large number of grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice emerged. This has educated us from the negative experience that it is necessary both in law and in practice to guarantee that the accused has the right to defense. The principle "the accused has the right to defense" has now been included in the major fundamental law of the state again. In accordance with the spirit of the constitutional law, the recently proclaimed law of criminal procedure has included more detailed and specific provisions. In the whole course of proceedings, the accused has the right to defense, during which time the adjudicating, procuratorial and investigating personnel shall not unlawfully restrict this right or deprive him of it. In addition to the accused being able to exercise his right to defense, he has the right if he so wishes to be defended by a lawyer, close relative, guardian or a defender recommended by a mass organization or by the accused's unit.

The aim of the legal provision that "the accused has the right to defense" is to enable the people's courts, people's procuratorates and public security organs to be faithful to the law, the system, the people's interests and the true facts and to handle cases objectively and correctly. Because the law vests the right of defense in the accused, he can, in the course of investigation, produce all the facts that are in his favor. During hearings, he and his defender have the right to submit the circumstantial evidence or opinion in favor of the accused in accordance with facts and the law. This will be conducive to the objective understanding of the circumstances by the investigating and adjudicating personnel to the clear investigation of the facts of the case, to the prevention of subjectivity and one-sidedness and to the avoidance and reduction of errors. In accordance with the facts and law, the defender should submit the materials and opinion which will prove that the accused is not guilty or is only guilty of a misdemeanor and which will relieve or absolve the accused from his criminal liabilities. He will thus protect the accused's lawful rights and interests and assist the judicial personnel in correctly handling the case. As a defense counsel, he should have the attitude and work style of seeking truth from facts and do everything for the interests of the state and people.

One view is that the lawyer who speaks for the accused just "upholds the stand of the enemy" and "carries out class capitulation." This view is completely incorrect. Our country's system of lawyers is an important embodiment of the democratic principle of the socialist legal system and a part of the democratic system and law. The people's lawyers of our state do everything for the people's interests. When the people's lawyers defend the accused, they take the stand of the state and the people. [paragraph continues]

With the spirit of seeking truth from facts and in accordance with objective facts and the law of the state, they may raise questions and opinions in favor of the accused and help the courts clearly investigate the facts of the cases and correctly handle the cases to protect the interests of the state and people, protect the lawful interests and rights of the accused and uphold the solemnity of socialist law. How can this be called "upholding the stand of the enemy" and "class capitulation?"

Another view is that allowing the accused the right to defense will easily encourage him to deny his crimes in a sly way. This view is also incorrect and is a misunderstanding of the significance of allowing the accused to defend himself. The aim of allowing the accused to exercise his right to defense is to enable the court to understand the case from different aspects and angles and in an objective and all-round way, correctly administer jurisdiction and successfully accomplish its adjudicating task. We must see the advantage and disadvantage of the right to defense. The accused understands his case very clearly and, under the influence of education in party policies, can generally and actively put forward various arguments to defend himself. This is its advantage. On the other hand, since the accused are interested in the results of their cases, some of them dare not make a defense in the hope of "being dealt with leniently" and because they are afraid of being stigmatized with labels such as "resisting" and "making sly denials of their crimes." To escape legal liabilities and keep silent about major charges while admitting minor ones, some other accused people take the opportunity of defense and try to deny their criminal liabilities in a sly way and so on. This is its disadvantage. We must understand the special features of the right to defense. In the light of the specific situation we must conduct education in policies, free the minds of the accused of misgivings and make them correctly exercise their right to defense. We must point out to accused people who take the opportunity of defense to cover up the real facts that legitimate defense is a right protected by law and that sly denials are not permitted by law and will prove useless. Practice has proven that when one denies things in such a way, one will expose one's flaws and eventually thoroughly expose oneself. Therefore, so long as we grasp sufficient evidence and are good at making use of this evidence, we shall not connive with enemies and criminals; instead, we shall deal blows at enemies more accurately and more vigorously, punish criminals and protect the people. How can we say that allowing the accused the right to defense will easily encourage his sly denial of crimes?

JIEFANGJUN BAO VIEWS DOUBTS ON REMOVING CLASS DESIGNATIONS

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[Text] Beijing, 22 August--JIEFANGJUN BAO of 22 August carried a newsletter by Tao Lunhi and Zhao Hua entitled "Dismiss All Doubts Through Investigation of the Actual Situation." It describes how the Shangqiu military subdistrict's theoretical study forum conducted an investigation of the question of removing the designations of the landlords and rich peasants. At the theoretical study forum recently held by the Shangqiu military subdistrict in Henan, cadres and fighters repeatedly studied and mastered the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as well as the 2d session of the 5th NPC. They warmly supported the party's principles and policies and enlivened their minds. But some comrades were doubtful about our party changing the class status of the landlords and rich peasants who had been hardworking and law-abiding for a long period of time. They envisaged the negative rather than positive impact of this change. This question was not settled despite repeated study and discussions at the forum. Acting on the party committee's intention, Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Yaoru, who chaired the forum, led a fact-finding group to conduct an investigation in rural communes and brigades.

The vivid facts obtained were used to inculcate in the forum participants a better understanding of the party's current policies in the countryside.

The newsletter describes how Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Yaoru led the fact-finding group to a production brigade to understand "how the work of changing the class status of the landlords and rich peasants is being carried out." A brigade cadre introduced the cases of two former landlords whose class status had been changed and who were working as plowman and stockman at the brigade. Both had been rewarded for their conscientiousness in their work. Cao Wenxue, chief of the brigade public security section, told the fact-finding group's comrades: "These are just two typical cases. Of the brigade's 20 landlords, rich peasants and bad elements whose class status has been changed, 19 have performed well. Most of them were commended and rewarded during recent activity to appraise performance through comparison."

He said: Changing the class status of the properly remolded landlords and rich peasants has helped to arouse the enthusiasm of these people as well as their children. There are able-bodied men and women among the brigade's 144 children of the landlords and rich peasants. Many have fairly good science and technical skills. In the past, production teams had misgivings about employing these people for fear of being accused of taking a questionable class stand. Now some of these people have become farm machine operators, grain technicians, warehouse keepers and work-point recorders in production teams and are contributing their share to the development of production. The brigade cadre also cited some examples to demonstrate that some landlords and rich peasants whose class status has not been changed have been greatly inspired to improve themselves upon seeing that large numbers of hardworking and law-abiding landlords and rich peasants have had their class status changed.

The newsletter says: The fact-finding group's effort to enlighten the forum participants through concrete facts straightened out most comrades' thinking. However, a fighter of the independent company was still doubtful and asked: Have the landlords and rich peasants really changed for the better? This was said because he heard some complaints concerning removing the designations of the landlords and rich peasants, such as: "At first the former landlords and rich peasants who have had their designations removed acted honestly and obeyed instructions," and "some of them look polite and amiable; in fact, they harbor murderous intention and seek a chance for retaliation." These complaints have led some comrades to think that "nothing can be changed." They always misinterpret the emergence of troubles from among former landlords and rich peasants who have had their designations removed as a popular manifestation and look upon some normal incidents as deviant things resulting from the party's current policies. They feel uneasy about this.

Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Yaoru attached great importance to this problem. To dismiss the doubts, he encouraged the participants to make special investigations and analyze problems. The investigating comrades came across an incident. A former rich peasant who was no longer considered as such contradicted a production team leader on two occasions when the latter was assigning farm work. Later, there was much talk about the dispute throughout the production team. How should one approach this question?

A concrete analysis was made: First it should be affirmed that it is wrong for a commune member with a rich peasant origin to contradict a production team leader. It should also be noted that during the first 6 months of this year, commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin in this production team contradicted the production team leader on 10 occasions.

Some were due to the peasants' rashness, some were cases of disobedience, while others resulted from the production team leader's improper work method. In the case of the commune member of rich peasant origin who contradicted the production team leader, most commune members were of the opinion that the underlying cause of the dispute was the commune member's specific household difficulties which were ignored by the production team leader despite the peasant's repeated request to the leader for assistance.

Li Shushan, platoon leader of a certain independent company, said: Making mistakes is normal. It is not right to permit people of good family origin to make mistakes while forbidding people of undesirable family origin to err. We should not minimize the serious mistakes of people of good family origin while exaggerating minor errors of people of undesirable family origin. It is all the more impermissible to look upon normal manifestations among former landlords and rich peasants who have had their designations removed as deviant incidents, exaggerate and advertise such incidents at will or even blame the party's current policies.

The newsletter says: Are there deviations in implementing the policies? Yes. A former landlord had his class status changed even before he was properly remolded ideologically. Once his designation was removed, he began to instigate the masses to split up the production team. In fact, when the party branch and the commune members met to discuss changing the class status of this landlord, there were different opinions from many comrades. However, the party organization neglected to research some major problems and carelessly changed the landlord's class status. Later the deviation was discovered.

Analyzing the masses' opinions regarding this problem, Yang Jianhai, deputy section chief at the military subdistrict headquarters, and Zhu Chongxian, deputy chief of the political work section of a certain armed force department, said with deep feeling: We should be analytical toward everything. There are indeed people who do not repent and deviations in course of implementing policies are inevitable. The important question is to properly distinguish between the mainstream and the tributaries, between deviations which appear in actual practice and the party's policies themselves and between questions of partial and overall interest.

Deputy Political Commissar Zhang has joined forum participants in making a comprehensive analysis of this production brigade's effort in educating and remolding the landlords and rich peasants. They have realized that landlords and rich peasants have changed from year to year under the socialist system in which all production means are publicly owned. During the agrarian reform, we expropriated their production means which they used to exploit other people. Through long years of labor reform and education, the overwhelming majority of those who are able to work have changed into laborers in socialist society who support themselves by their own labor. Through analysis in the light of actual conditions, some comrades who formerly felt uneasy about our party's current policies said: We were worried before the investigation, but after the investigation we are at east.

In investigation, they have also realized that class struggle has not ceased. It is wrong to assume that "class struggle has died out."

The newsletter says: When the work of investigation and education was carried out in the brigade, Deputy Political Commissar Zhang put forward several topics for discussion and let everyone calmly discuss them in relation to their previous vague understanding.

When the discussion topics were brought up, all the people vied with one another to express their views. The first who spoke was Gonf Zhifu, a staff member of the political work section of an armed department. He said: Since the day I understood things, "blood-sucking monsters" and "living kings of hell" had become the symbols of landlords and rich peasants. They left a deep impression. In addition, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" promoted the ultraleft line on the issue of class struggle and exaggerated its significance. Even if some well-reformed landlords and rich peasants had behaved and carried out their work very well, I did not dare to say anything nice about them for fear that I would be labelled as "having an unstable class stand" and "a confused class alignment."

Li Junqian, a fighter of the independent company of a certain PLA unit, said: In the past I had always held that landlords were like diseased wheat grain in the field. It was white outside, but black inside. No matter how it changed, it would never become good grain. For many years, I had formed a set pattern in my mind and was unable to examine this issue with farsightedness.

Liu Chenghua, a staff member of a certain armed department, said: Lin Biao and the "gang of four" stressed the need to give prominence to class struggle. In any literary and art work or performance in portrayal of rural life, the synopsis invariably included one landlord or rich peasant who would not take his defeat lying down, made trouble and carried out sabotage. Therefore, when I saw that the party had changed the class origins for the reformed landlords and rich peasants in the countryside, I presumed that either the party's current policy had negated class struggle or class struggle no longer existed in the countryside. As seen from the results of the current investigation, this presumption is apparently groundless.

The discussions became warmer and warmer. Deputy Political Commissar Zhang said: As seen from this investigation, the party's present policy is extremely correct. Why did we have doubts at the beginning? Why did we believe in some unrealistic views? Because there was a kind of force of habit which fettered our minds. This habit had prevented us from proceeding from reality in distinguishing right from wrong and made us base ourselves on "books" and believe only what we had heard, what had been said and what had been done before. When one sees that the present party Central Committee policy is different from that in the past, that no books mentioned this kind of policy before, and that nobody heard of such a policy, talked about it or implemented such a policy before, one will have a series of questions in one's mind. We must change this mental attitude.

We must understand that to march toward socialist modernization is a brand new cause that none of our predecessors had initiated in the past. We must uphold the basic concept that practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth, emancipate our thinking and win great victories in the development of the four modernizations with a brand new mental attitude.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON SHASHIYU PRODUCTION BRIGADE

HK171246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 5 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Dong Sheng [2639 3932]: "See How the 'Foolish Old Man Becomes Wise--Party Branch of Shashiyu Production Brigade Sums Up Positive and Negative Experiences, Emancipates Minds and Advances in High Spirit and Firm Steps," with accompanying editor's note]

[Excerpts] Editor's note. Long as it is, this article is rich in content and worth reading. The Shashiyu production brigade, which is famous nationwide and known as the "present-day foolish old man," was savagely trampled on by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." [paragraph continues]

This is more proof that we must never underestimate the extent of the damage done by and the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line.

Using the principle of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth as a weapon, the party branch of the Shashiyu brigade has taken the attitude of seeking truth from facts, summed up their positive and negative experiences gained in the past decade and more, and clarified what is right and what is wrong in relation to certain issues. The cadres and masses there have become wise; braced with the "spirit of the foolish old man," they are now making new strides with one heart and one mind on the road toward the four modernizations.

There are currently some people who fail to resolutely criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to eradicate their pernicious influence. They also fail to get to the bottom of the issue on the criterion for truth and fail to emancipate the mind. As a result, they are unable to clearly tell what have been the experiences and lessons over the past decade and more. They feel it is difficult to move ahead or move ahead with faltering steps. It is hoped that such comrades will become inspired by the experiences of the Shashiyu brigade, seriously ponder problems in their localities and also become wiser. [end editor's note]

Shashiyu is situated in the mountains of Zunhua County, Hebei Province. In the past, it was such a poor village that it went without a name; but later, it became very famous as the hometown of "present-day foolish old men."

Premier Zhou Enlai came here by helicopter for the first time on 29 April 1966. Ending his visit, Premier Zhou said in a joyful mood: "You have done an excellent job!"

Led by Zhang Guishun, a communist, the people in Shashiyu responded in 1951 to the call made by the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao to "get organized" and follow the socialist road. They relied on their own hands and "dug away at the mountains" for 15 straight years, greatly transforming the situation at Shashiyu. By 1965, their total grain output reached 380,000 jin, an average of 550 jin per mu while the commune members there received an average income of 135 yuan per person per year from the collective production. In the 9 years from 1957 to 1965, they sold altogether 400,000 jin of grains to the state. Between 1964 and 1965, they also sold 170,000 jin of fresh and dried fruits to the state. These figures may not mean much to others but for Shashiyu they had not been easy to achieve. Therefore, Premier Zhou praised the people of Shashiyu as "living foolish old men," and was delighted when he said: "You have brought such great changes to Shashiyu; it is so far a rare thing in China."

All of a sudden, however, there came a storm. The ultraleftist line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the Great Cultural Revolution subjected Shashiyu to serious interference and sabotage. The total grain output of the production brigade plummeted to 170,000 jin with the average output per mu nosediving to a mere 260 jin; instead of selling anything to the state, they had to buy 30,000 jin of grain and borrow 13,000 yuan from the state for distribution among its members. This meant the brigade had suddenly turned the clock back 20 years.

Besides natural calamities, the retrogression in 1972 was the result of manmade disasters. The retrogression should be attributed to the destructive effects of the ultraleftist line carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

In that autumn Zhang Guishun reflected over it time and again, thinking: If the people in Shashiyu want to remake their lives, they must rely on the "spirit of the foolish old man."

Thus, he energetically tried to reorganize the leading body of the brigade and sharply pointed out that it was a wrong orientation to depend on others for a living and that the people of Shashiyu were never to depart from the old tradition of self-reliance, plain living and hard struggle.

Things happened just as foreseen by Zhang Guishun as the total grain output in 1974 rose to 700,000 jin. The same year the brigade was able to sell 200,000 jin of grain to the state while the average income of the commune members increased to 117 yuan.

Just at this time word was sent from above warning Zhang Guishun: "You have been stubbornly pursuing the 'theory of productive forces.' Your case is serious because you are engrossed only in production without thought to giving politics a prominent place!" This was like pouring cold water over the enthusiasm of the masses.

The 1975 grain output dropped sharply by 100,000 jin. The party branch carried out a rectification movement in the autumn, during which time Zhang Guishun said: "We should listen to people from above if what they say is right; however, we should not follow their words if they are wrong. We must make our own decisions according to our actual situation."

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the people of Shashiyu have been free to bring the "spirit of the foolish old man" into full play; their production has been going up year after year. Grain output totaled 880,000 jin in 1976, rose to 950,000 jin the following year and reached 980,000 jin in 1978. In these 3 years, the brigade has also sold 510,000 jin of grain to the state, 380,000 jin more than the total amount of grain sold to the state in the previous 7 years.

Looking back over past year, the party branch has more deeply realized that the "spirit of the foolish old man" should always be maintained.

Self-reliance does not mean rejecting outside assistance. The people of Shashiyu can never forget how important the assistance provided by the working class and the state has meant to them. We must here say something about water. For many winters and summers, they tried hard to solve the irrigation problem by digging countless artificial ponds and small pits on the rocky mountains to store water; nonetheless, they failed to solve the problem. However, thanks to the profound concern of the party organizations at the higher levels and the help from workers, the brigade has succeeded in boring 16 electro-mechanical wells since 1968. In the past "water was as expensive as oil," but now "water is flowing like fountains everywhere in the mountains." In the process the brigade invested 500,000 yuan and the state offered 200,000 yuan as gratis aid. The Shashiyu party branch recently decided to start repaying the sum of 200,000 yuan back to the state by yearly installments beginning in 1980. In the event the state refuses to accept the money, they plan to use it as aid to other fraternal brigades. The decision has won the hearty support of all the commune members in Shashiyu.

To "remove mountains," one has to rely on one's self, not others--does this now show the wisdom of the "foolish old man"? Practice has thus proven that no matter how tall the mountains may be, we will be able to dig them away with such a spirit.

Premier Zhou Enlai said in Shashiyu: "Your brigade is as good as Dazhai." On hearing this, Zhang Guishun restlessly replied: "We are a long way behind Dazhai." Pointing to the pines and cypresses, Premier Zhou said: "Your trees alone are more than those in Dazhai!" He then continued: "A single flower cannot make spring because spring is a blaze of color with a myriad of flowers in full bloom. It is a must to unfold the movement to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them, and help the less advanced. You should concern yourselves about other brigades nearby and help them progress as you have."

On a slope in Shashiyu there once was an eye-catching billboard which read: "Learn from, catch up with and overtake Dazhai!" Many of the people who visited Shashiyu admired the spirit of the "living foolish old men" of Shashiyu, but there were others who shook their heads and said: "Is it alright to say 'overtake Dazhai'?" Some even flatly put it: "To 'overtake Dazhai' is a reactionary slogan." In the beginning the people of Shashiyu paid no attention to such remarks but later they could not afford to do so. Everyone could hear it on the grapevine: "A telephone call has been made from the county demanding that the billboard be removed by a certain deadline. We are no longer permitted to use the slogan to 'overtake Dazhai'!"

Although the billboard is no more, the spirit remains. In the words of Zhang Guishun: "Without the spirit of overtaking the advanced, one cannot really succeed in learning from them and overtaking them. To overtake means to strive for progress and creation."

Upon his return from the first national conference on learning from Dazhai in agriculture, Zhang Guishun suggested in 1975 that the brigade should learn from the advanced by creating small manmade plains. The party branch held several meetings on this and its members became very excited over the idea. After the discussion, it was decided to "blow up 2 mountains and change them into 10 plots."

In the discussion before the start of the project, the masses gave their approval but once the project began, a lot of contradictions emerged. The most acute one among them was the question of whether to fell the fruit trees on the slopes of the hills to be changed into farmland.

By 1977, the cadres and masses said: "This way of land preparation will make us poorer," and "it harasses the people and wastes money, with the losses outweighing the gains." Zhang Guishun himself also began to suspect the wisdom of doing this. Soon the party branch changed its mind and decided to shelve the plan. Last year, the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth came like a spring breeze and straightened out the ideas of Zhang Guishun, the old party branch secretary. He spent time rethinking about the whole thing and made calculations to help himself see the pros and cons:

At the foot of Zhaizi Mountain, there were several mu of farmland which did not need to be leveled. However, to make them look better and extend the wheat fields, the farmland there was linked together with difficulty and strain. This was done by felling all the 50 to 60 peach, persimmon and chestnut trees which then yeilded an extra mu or so of land. Is this not an expression of formalism and the style of a wasteful person?

In creating "farmland around the mountains," they doubled the number of the original 50 mu of farmland. In the process, they produced crushed stones and sold it to the state, netting more than 10,000 yuan. However, for an increase of 50 mu of farmland, they sacrificed more than 200 fruit trees, spent 30,000 man/days amounting to 21,000 yuan and used 10,000 yuan worth of dynamite weighing more than 20 metric tons. In comparison, Zhang Guishun realized that the whole thing was really not worth it. If so much time, manpower and money had been spent to develop forestry, animal husbandry or sideline occupations, much greater economic results would have been obtained!

At party branch meetings and brigade meetings, Zhang Guishun made repeated self-criticisms, saying: "I must be held responsible for the plan to make 'farmland around the mountains.' As the saying goes, if one resides by the side of the mountain, one should rely on the mountain for one's living. If one does not proceed from the actual situation and not develop in an all-round way, one will surely become a failure. Thanks to your calling my attention to this in time, our party branch has decided against continuing with the plan. Otherwise, Shashiyu could have gone bankrupt." [paragraph continues]

He also said: "This incident has taught me a lesson. First, it has shown that one should not rely on his subjective wishes in leading the masses in production; instead, he should respect the law of objective reality. Second, cadres should listen to the criticisms of the masses with an open heart in order to make fewer mistakes. Third, as a communist, one must resolutely correct his mistakes in the interests of the people and not refuse to do so in order to save one's face." Through analyses on this matter, the party branch arrived at the conclusion: It is wrong to have any blind faith in the experiences of others; it is imperative to test the correctness of such experiences through practice. If such experiences are proven to be bad, they should not be applied; even if they are proven to be good, it is still wrong to mechanically copy them. To do a good job in learning from the advanced and to be able to overtake them, one must suit measures to local conditions, combine the experiences of others with one's own situation and strive for creation.

When Premier Zhou came to Shashiyu for the second time in February 1967, he asked a local cadre accompanying him during the trip what the next solar term was after the beginning of spring. The cadre, nicknamed "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" replied: "After the beginning of spring it is pure brightness." Premier Zhou stopped and, with a stern and concerned look in his eyes, told the cadre: "You cannot be a good peasant without knowing about the 24 solar terms. Please pay more attention to study." Premier Zhou made the visit at a time when the activities of a group of people headed by "Iron Mouth And Steel Teeth" to take over the leadership of the Shashiyu brigade had reached a climax. Zhang Guishun had already been toppled and "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" had just become the head of the brigade. When Premier Zhou asked: "How was this year's fruit harvest?" "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" answered: "Quite good. We gathered 110,000 jin of fruit." Premier Zhou again asked: "Who planted the trees?" "The masses of people," went the answer. Premier Zhou further asked: "Who led the masses in planting the fruit trees?" This time "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" could not but say: "It was Zhang Guishun who took the lead."

In the years that followed, Premier Zhou mentioned Zhang Guishun on several occasions and expressed the hope that we could resume the position of a leading cadre in the Shashiyu brigade. Vice Premier Li Xianian, who had been to the brigade three times, also said: "Zhang Guishun has played the leading role in organizing mutual aid teams in Shashiyu. He has done a good job."

Zhang Guishun was finally reinstated. The biggest problem confronting him after he resumed his position was how to get the people of the whole village united. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had incited the masses to fight against one another and human relations were in chaos. This was true in Shashiyu as well as in other places in the country. The cadres and masses of people in Shashiyu all turned their attention to Zhang Guishun; they were anxious to see how the old party branch secretary was to solve this thorny problem. They especially wanted to see how Zhang Guishun was to deal with people who had turned against him earlier.

The man nicknamed "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" had been the sponsor for Zhang Guishun when Zhang applied for party membership. However, during the period when "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" was campaigning to seize the leadership of the brigade, he trumped up a charge and accused Zhang Guishun of not having been granted permission to enter the party. "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" led a group of people to the seat of the country authorities; their agitation led to the expulsion of Zhang Guishun from the party. "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" took over as the brigade leader and grinned: "I did not expect to be number one in the brigade." No sooner had a month passed than "Iron Mouth and Steel Teeth" was removed from the post. [paragraph continues]

In a discussion on him the party branch intended to expel him from the party, but Zhang Guishun said: "I am opposed to his expulsion."

Why should Zhang Guishun have opposed it? He opposed it because he seriously felt that communists must at any time act according to the policies of the party and that the more people we could unite in making revolution the better.

Zhang Guishun sets great store by protecting and strengthening the unity of the party branch and gives no thought to his past treatment at the hands of some cadres. He always tries his best to unite all cadres and commune members, especially those who had been opposed to him. People say there is no factionalism in Shashiyu and that the cadres and the masses there work with one heart and one mind. However, that does not mean there are no contradictions or struggles in Shashiyu. What is precious is that the party branch there has been energetically giving scope to democracy, paying attention to the use of the formula "unity-criticism-unity" and continuously improving human relations.

It is gratifying to see that under the leadership of the party, the people of Shashiyu have been bringing great changes to their hometown. The speed of their production development has been quickened and the commune members have been able to receive more income, especially since the smashing of the "gang of four."

What is more inspiring is that the "living foolish old men" in Shashiyu have become wise through education by both positive and negative examples. After hacking their way through difficulties over the past decade and more, the people of Shashiyu have blazed their road from poverty to prosperity. They can now see more clearly that the Chinese people have every expectation of fulfilling the magnificent cause started by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, Chairman Zhu De of the Standing Committee of the NPC and other revolutionary predecessors "to remove mountains" in the spirit of the "foolish old man."

KANG SHIEN ON COOPERATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC, TRADE UNION GROUPS

OW230750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien has called for cooperation among economic departments and trade union organizations to improve production and enterprise management, reports the WORKERS DAILY today.

The vice-premier said this while addressing a study class on enterprise management jointly sponsored by the State Economic Commission and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on August 21. Modernization is the task not only of enterprises, but also of trade union organizations, the whole party and all the Chinese people, he said.

Co-ordination was needed, he added, in production, management and the training of cadres and workers.

Vice-Premier Kang Shien urged participants in the class to emancipate their minds, think independently, delve into problems and sum up experience, so as to find ways of improving their work.

Attending the study class were leading officials of economic commissions in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and some big industrial cities, as well as trade union leaders and representatives from factories, mines and other enterprises.

I. 24 Aug 79

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL TO COMMEND ENTERPRISES, WORKERS

OW180802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA)--The State Council has decided to commend national advanced enterprises and national model workers on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of new China. The decision was announced in a notice issued by the State Council on August 15 which is printed in today's WORKERS DAILY. The notice has been sent to all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, departments under the State Council, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and trade union councils throughout the country.

The purpose of the commendations is to mobilize the workers to concentrate their energies on tasks for socialist modernization, the notice says. The advanced enterprises and workers will be selected from the industrial, communications and capital construction sectors. Selections will be made later in the agricultural, financial, commercial, cultural, educational, health and scientific research fields.

Every province, municipality and autonomous region will nominate one to three advanced enterprises and two to five model workers. Those provinces and municipalities with more industrial enterprises and workers will be able to recommend a few more with the approval of the State Council selection committee.

The standards for nomination are as follows:

The national advanced enterprises must be chosen from among the foremost daqing-type enterprises and must be examples for emulation by other enterprises in the same area or trade;

The model workers must be selected from among those who have done excellent work consistently. They must have made either outstanding contributions in production and construction and in the campaign to increase production and practice economy; or important innovations in production techniques or in raising rationalization proposals; or achievements in invention and scientific research or in other fields.

The national advanced enterprises will be honored with commendations and the national advanced workers will be presented with medals and certificates.

A commentator's article in today's WORKERS DAILY says that the measure taken by the State Council to commend the advanced enterprises and workers "will further mobilize the masses of workers to devote all their energies to construction for socialist modernization and to work with enthusiasm, initiative and creativity."

"The purpose of commending the advanced enterprises and model workers is to raise the production levels of the whole society to their advanced levels so as to promote the rapid development of the social productive forces and speed up the pace of modernization" the article says. It says that selections must be made after democratic discussion and deliberation and that the leadership should listen to the views of the masses.

I. 24 Aug 79

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN ATTENDS TEACHERS MEETING

OW230204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 August--A meeting to exchange work experiences among homeroom teachers from primary and middle schools was held at Beidaihe from 3 through 16 August. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the China Educational Union, and it represented an important summer activity for this year's school teachers. Thirty-one homeroom teachers from primary and middle schools from 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as responsible persons from some middle schools and specially invited personages interested in educational affairs, attended.

At the meeting, some of the teachers of outstanding classes introduced their own experiences in helping students and classes lagging behind in their studies.

The teachers attended the meeting held that the work of homeroom teachers has an important bearing on bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. They said that large numbers of people who are loyal to the party's educational undertaking and are willing to dedicate all thier energies to cultivating the new generation are needed to engage in this work. It is hoped that students' parents, people, and society at large will support this work.

Vice Premier Wang Zhen and responsible persons of other departments concerned, including Jiang Nanxiang, Zhang Chengxian, Dong Chuncai, Chen Yu, Fang Ming, Zhao Puchu and Hu Qili, attended the meeting. They met with all the participants and extended regards to them. They also encouraged the homeroom teachers to work harder and make still greater contributions to developing China's educational system.

PRC DECIDES TO INCREASE, DEVELOP TRADE SCHOOLS

OW210826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--All workers and shop assistants in commercial and trade departments are to be graduates of commercial or technical schools, by a decision taken at a recent national planning meeting for commercial and business education here.

A 7-year-plan (1979-1985) was drafted. Commercial schools will increase from the present 131 to 321 by 1985. The total number of students is to be 185,000 and 60,000 are to be graduated each year. There will be 16 commerical institutes of higher learning throughout the country, as compared with the present two.

These commercial schools and institutes will train administrative personnel, technicians, accountants, as well as cooks and service trade personnel.

GONGREN RIBAO ON REMOVAL OF ERRING COUNTY OFFICIAL

OW240726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Today's WORKERS DAILY reports on the removal of Wu Shikui from his post as deputy director of the metallurgical bureau and director of the mining administration in Jingxian County, Anhui Province, for making extravagant use of state funds for construction projects outside the state plan. He has been ordered to move immediately out of his new home, which was built with state funds.

The decision was made by the Jingxian County party committee with the approval of the Wuhu Prefectural party committee, after a joint investigation conducted by the provincial, prefectural and county authorities and the WORKERS' DAILY.

The paper notes that the Wuhu Prefectural party committee has commended Cheng Litai, formerly an accountant of the county mining administration, who brought the case to the attention of the higher authorities and the press. The committee praised him for performing his duties well, adhering to principles and courageously fighting against actions that violate discipline. Cheng Litai is now accountant at the metallurgical bureau in the county.

A short commentary in the WORKERS DAILY says that "struggles against all erroneous actions are needed in China's modernization drive".

JIANGXI RIBAO CALLS FOR EDUCATING DELINQUENTS

HK231152 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 79 HK

[Report on JIANGXI RIBAO commentary: "We Must Attach Importance To Educating and Reforming Youngsters Who Violate the Law and Commit Crimes"--date not given]

[Summary] "The short commentary says that what should we do with youngsters who violate the law and commit crimes? Some people have suggested that we should arrest all of them and deal resolute blows at them. For the sake of protecting the four modernizations and the people's legitimate rights, we should and must seriously apply severe punishments, according to the law, to those youngsters who are evil members of the herd and refuse to correct their mistakes in spite of repeated education, and to criminals, especially instigators who violate the law. We must not be indulgent toward them."

However, can we step up ideological education among delinquents who commit ordinary offenses for the first time so they will correct their behavior? The experiences of Shangrao Municipality in this aspect merit our attention. Some youngsters commit crimes because of the sabotage of our country's politics, economy and culture in Lin Biao and the gang of four. Over the past 10 years or so, Lin Biao and the gang of four frantically sabotaged the socialist legal system, disrupted public order and social morals, arbitrarily confused people's thinking, obstinately pursued cultural tyranny, did everything possible to sabotage socialist modernization and blocked outlets of work and study for youngsters. As a result, a small number of youngsters found themselves badly off, felt passive and dejected and finally turned to the evil road. These juvenile delinquents were both criminals among the people as well as victims of Lin Biao and the gang of four. "The article said that it is not very easy to save or educate youngsters who violate the law and commit crimes. We must rely on schools, society, neighborhoods, factories and other organizations to closely coordinate among themselves. We must conduct deep, careful and patient ideological and political work among them to enhance their political awareness and discernment and help them to profoundly change their thinking and genuinely repent and make a new start."

"We must open extensive outlets for work. While arranging work for unemployed youth, we should also make great efforts to arrange work for those youngsters who have proven through practice to have really reformed and who no longer commit crimes. This will enable them to make their own living and see the results of their good behavior. As for youngsters who commit ordinary crimes, we should resolutely make them stay in schools, factories and units where they belong, educate and reform them and not dismiss them lightly. Schools, society and families should voluntarily do their own work, be concerned with their growth and help them to improve."

"Reforming youngsters who violate the law and commit crimes is a task we need to do in order to protect normal order in society, production and work; guarantee the people's livelihood, properties and safety; and facilitate the four modernizations. The task also represents a long and serious struggle between corruption and anticorruption. Party committees at all levels and all departments concerned must understand the importance of this task and tightly and properly grasp it as a serious matter."

ZHENG SIYU ADDRESSES PARTY SESSION OF JINAN PLA UNITS

OW212022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Jinan, 21 August--The party committee of Jinan PLA units recently held a plenary session to seek ways to deepen the discussion of the criterion of truth. The session laid emphasis on having a correct ideological line in the endeavor to revolutionize and modernize PLA units in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and of the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress.

Participating comrades discussed at great length the important significance of carrying out an in-depth discussion among PLA units on the criterion of truth. They pointed out that the commanders and fighters of the Jinan PLA units, guided by the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, have gradually emancipated their minds and constantly increased their consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies, thus spurring preparations against war in the defense of the motherland and its four-modernization drive. Practice has shown that the political line, principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee's 3d plenary session are entirely correct. But owing to the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some comrades still customarily cite a "quotation" to assess policy, use two "whatevers" [fan shi 0416 2508] to judge between right and wrong, and ask whether it was criticized in the past or not before reaching a conclusion on the correctness or incorrectness of a certain way or practice. When a new situation or a new question is mentioned, they are afraid of making "departing from"-type mistakes. They would worry about being "right deviated" when an ultraleftist practice in the past was changed. All of this indicates that the shifting of the focus of the whole party's work has not brought about a solution to the question of our ideological line.

Zheng Siyu, first secretary of the party committee of Jinan PLA units, made a speech at the end of the session. He emphatically pointed out: Some comrades in our units have differences with each other as far as their understanding of the party's line, principles and policies is concerned. This shows that they do not firmly believe in the fundamental Marxist principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Our units have attained some results since last year in the discussion on the criterion of truth, and, as a matter of fact, it has helped the cadres and fighters to emancipate their minds.

However, the development of this discussion is not balanced; some contingents have attained good results and some have not made any advances, while others have not even carried out this discussion. Through discussion of the criterion of truth, we should be able to clearly distinguish between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics; we should be able to clearly understand that our revolutionary theory is a guide to our actions but not an unalterable dogma, and we should be able to understand that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a complete system, but not a collection of quotations.

Comrade Zeng Siyu stressed the importance of having an organizational line. He said that whereas we have a correct ideological, political line, it would not suffice without the guarantee of an organizational line. A few of our leading cadres at present have some confused ideas about a number of the principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee's third plenary session, and they do not have a correct attitude toward these principles and policies. Some comrades still practice factionalism and seek special privileges, and a number of leading cadres lack vigor and a revolutionary spirit, thus failing to meet the requirements of revolutionization and modernization, as well as preparedness against war.

He said that in order to use the organizational line to insure the implementation of the party's political line, the most fundamental and pressing task is to select and train successors to the revolution. Toward this end, we must select those who support the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, and support the party's political line and ideological line; and those who have a fine work style, a strong party spirit and an unremitting revolutionary vigor, along with proper physical fitness and freedom from factionalism. This is a matter of great importance related to the destiny of our party, our country and our army.

Comrade Zeng Siyu urged the leading bodies at all levels to lead the discussion on the criterion of truth and to lead the emancipation of the mind. He urged them to take the lead in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies and apply to army building the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, as set forth by the second session of the fifth NPC, so as to readjust, restructure and consolidate our PLA units, strengthen their fighting power and accelerate their modernization.

SHANGHAI LECTURES ON DEBATE OVER ROLE OF PRACTICE TO VERIFY TRUTH

OW222033 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[First lecture in a series of "Practice Is the Sole Criterion of Truth" entitled "Why Has This Debate Flared Up?" Prepared by "comrades of the Philosophy Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science"]

[Excerpts] Everyone knows that the relationship between theory and practice involves a long established Marxist-Leninist theory. Theory derives from practice. Practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. These are basic facts in Marxist philosophy. Why then has a big nationwide debate flared up on such a basic philosophical issue? Some comrades simply do not understand. Actually it is quite easy to understand. This is because of the fact that Lin Biao and the gang of four promoted an idealist ideological line over the past 10 years or so, defied the revolutionary teachers, created blind faith, and propagated fallacies that "every sentence is true" and "one sentence has the force of 10,000 sentences." They totally reversed the correct relationship between theory and practice and confused peoples' minds.

After smashing the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has led the people throughout the country to settle accounts with Lin Biao and the gang of four and won tremendous victories. However, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four is far from being eliminated. Some comrades still fail to proceed from reality in examining issues and studying situations. They often base themselves on whatever was said by revolutionary teachers. They believe that whatever revolutionary teachers have said should not be changed no matter what the actual situations are and whether what they said is right or wrong. They hold that not even one sentence should be changed.

The 11th National CCP Congress and the 5th National People's Congress have put forward to all the people in the country the general task for the new period--the task of achieving the magnificent goal of the four socialist modernizations in China before the turn of the century. This is a great revolution to change China's backward conditions in economics and technology and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. To make this unprecedented great revolution a success, people in all fields of endeavor will inevitably face some new problems and new situations. It was impossible for Comrade Mao Zedong to foresee these new problems and new situations when he was alive. In the face of this reality, what shall we do? On the basis of the principle of integrating theory with practice we can only link the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the new situations, proceed from reality and boldly solve the new problems which have cropped up under the new situations. We must not rest on the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and mechanically copy and quote passages from Marxist-Leninist works.

All this has touched the following theoretical issue; what is, after all, the criterion for distinguishing right from wrong and the foundation upon which we solve our problems? Should this criterion be practice or the words of revolutionary teachers? Should there be one criterion or several criteria for verifying truth? Only by solving the question of the criterion for verifying truth in the realm of theory will it be possible for us to emancipate our thinking, persistently seek truth from facts, proceed from reality, and uphold that what is right is right, and what is wrong is wrong. We will uphold anything proven correct by practice and resist anything proven incorrect by practice. No matter who said it or who did it. We will not be able to solve the many problems we encounter in the course of practice if we fail to solve the question of the criterion for verifying truth. That is to say, this debate is by no means accidental, and it is not evoked by a single article. It is the specific result of the vigorous development of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Second Lecture

OW222033 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Second in a series of lectures on "Practice Is the Sole Criterion of Truth" written by comrades of the Philosophy Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences entitled: "The Great Significance of This Discussion"]

[Excerpts] The discussion on "practice is the sole criterion of truth" is of very great significance. First, it gives a great impetus to the in-depth exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four to bring order out of chaos.

For example, "to each according to his work" is a socialist distribution principle. The gang of four, however, insisted that it was the basis for the bourgeoisie to grow economically and criticized it as capitalism. At the same time they vigorously promoted egalitarianism and transition through poverty and called that socialism.

Through the discussion on "practice is the sole criterion of truth," we have come to understand that what the gang of four practiced was not conducive to arousing the masses' enthusiasm and developing production but was reactionary and backward, and that "to each according to his work" is in keeping with our condition at this present stage.

Also, for example, the gang of four vilified the Tiananmen incident on 5 April 1976 as a counterrevolutionary incident. But practice has long since proved that the Tiananmen incident was a great revolutionary mass movement launched by the people to mourn Premier Zhou Enlai with deep grief and to angrily denounce the gang of four. The incident laid the mass basis for our party to smash the gang of four. Through the discussion on "practice is the sole criterion of truth," this has become even more clear. Therefore, the reversal of the verdict on the Tiananmen incident by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng is warmly supported by the masses.

In short, this discussion will remove the ideological obstacles for us to set straight everything that was reversed by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Second, this discussion will emancipate people's minds. When Lin Biao and the gang of four were on the rampage they pretended to hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, turned Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought--which is revolutionary, lively and closely integrated with practice--into rigid religious dogmas and turned the proletarian revolutionary teachers into feudalistic religious leaders. They also used all kinds of fascist methods to attack and label people everywhere. As a result, people's thoughts became ossified. Even after the downfall of Lin Biao and the gang of four many people still have lingering fears, fail to solve problems that should be solved and are afraid to think about and study new problems.

For example, Comrade Mao Zedong said that "as to the laws governing socialist construction, it is a question of knowledge. There are still many things that we do not know. We are still faced with a very big realm of necessity, which we need to know through practice." Lin Biao and the gang of four said, however, that we must follow what the books say in doing (?everything), or we would be regarded as opposing Mao Zedong Thought. This can only cause people to stick to old ways and follow the beaten track and is not in keeping with the needs of the four modernizations.

The discussion on "practice is the sole criterion of truth" has brought up again, and correctly solved, the question of the relationship between theory and practice, done away with superstitions and blind faith, emancipated people's thinking, maintained that leaders are people and not gods and persisted in comprehensively and accurately grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system. This has enabled people to break through "forbidden areas" and, under the new situation and in the face of new problems, to adopt new measures and methods to solve the problems, applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in the light of actual circumstances and conditions.

We must also see that this discussion is of great significance in reviving our party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the actual situation in doing everything.

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON 'TWO HUNDREDS' POLICY

OW220049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Report on Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 17 August commentator's article: "Rectify the Ideological Line and Uphold the 'Two Hundreds' Policy"]

[Text] Shanghai, 21 August--The article says that although the "two hundreds" policy was set forth more than 2 decades ago it was not really carried out until after the smashing of the "gang of four," especially under the guidance of the policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

A new situation never witnessed before has been the implementation of the "two hundreds" policy, recently characterized by:

1. The courage to emancipate the mind and break through "forbidden areas." There were many "forbidden areas" and taboos in the literary, art and academic spheres in the past. Now the tide of emancipation of the mind has begun to break through the gates of "forbidden areas" one after another.

2. Adherence to materialism and respect for facts. For a long time, theoretical and academic study failed to proceed from objective facts. Now the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that it is necessary to insist on seeking truth from facts, thus bringing the implementation of the "two hundreds" policy onto the materialist path.

3. Devotion to the four modernizations in the light of actual conditions. Under the guidance of the policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, social science workers are paying attention to studying the new situation, solving new problems, thus making their studies serve the four modernizations now.

The article says that there are current obstacles in implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Some comrades are not enthusiastic about the policy and, upon hearing some dissenting views, think that the policy of "opening wide" has gone too far, made a mess of things and is causing problems. Some even distort the four basic principles reaffirmed by the party Central Committee, alleging that "the four principles are meant to hold the line." A handful of people still cling to the viewpoint of "two whatever's" and insist that "all things of the past must be left intact and everything in the future must be done in the same way."

All this shows that the ghost of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is still around and waiting for an opportunity to make trouble. If we fail to thoroughly eliminate the ultraleft influence and fail to rectify the ideological line, the party's "two hundreds" policy is in danger of meeting with setbacks halfway through its course. This cannot but make us seriously concerned.

The article points out: The key to rectifying the ideological line and upholding the "two hundreds" policy lies in continued efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Meanwhile, it is necessary to sum up lessons from the "left" ideological trend that has existed for a long time. What are the manifestations of the "left" ideas in the literary, art and academic spheres? We think they are mainly the following:

Politically, they obscure the distinction between politics on the one hand and academic and cultural activities on the other, and mix up contradictions among the people themselves and those between ourselves and the enemy. As a matter of fact, there is a certain relationship as well as a strict distinction between politics and academic and cultural activities. And the handling of political questions and academic ones fall in two different categories. However, adherents of "left" ideas deny these distinctions and, as they please, mix up academic and political activities. For example, free discussion on the question of "dividing one into two and combining two into one," as a theoretical and academic question in studying people's cognition to the laws governing objective things, is entirely permissible.

For example, on the question of the origin of mankind, Prof Wu Rukang, on the basis of new discoveries of fossils of skull bones of the earliest man, concluded that "mankind has a history of 2 million years." Unexpectedly, he was labelled as "opposing Mao Zedong Thought" and accused of setting himself up against Chairman Mao's remarks concerning a history of only 1 million years."

In fact, in his 1945 article "on the Chungking negotiations," Chairman Mao had mentioned that "mankind has a history of a half million years." Later, according to new archeological developments, Chairman Mao changed his previous formulation and in 1964 used the new figure of "about 1 million years." This, too, was the scientific, materialist attitude of proceeding from actual conditions. But when Prof Wu Rukang followed the scientific attitude of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and put forward a newer figure according to more recent archeological achievements, he became one "opposing Mao Zedong Thought." How unreasonable! Was this not using separate conclusions as a stick to attack people? Was this not exactly idealism and metaphysics?

Organizationally, they practice "what I say goes." For a long time some comrades in the party have been divorced from practice and the masses, accustomed to exercising their "subjective will," and blindly believed that "power is truth." Often they regard one man's word as final, do not respect the opinions of those at lower levels, fail to attentively listen to the masses' voices, rashly and carelessly make political conclusions on academic questions and frequently engage in "(?pulling down) the white banner" and "criticizing white experts."

What is more, they go back on their word, cover up their errors and put the blame on others.

For example, in April 1962 that "theoretical authority," who later became an "adviser" to the Cultural Revolution group of the party Central Committee, personally approved the publication of the article "Where in the Capital Is the Daguanyuan" in Wen Hui Bao. Afterwards, he denied the whole thing and blamed the newspaper and its reporters. In the face of such leaders who contradict their own words and fail to make good their promises, how can the intellectuals give play to their enthusiasm and initiative?

After enumerating these manifestations of "left" ideas, the Wen Hui Bao commentator's article points out that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" proceeded precisely from their counterrevolutionary scheme, put together all kinds of "left" ideas, made use of the feudalistic ideology in people's minds, created a modern superstition as their protective talisman, pushed their ultraleft line and practiced a feudal, fascist cultural despotism. They blatantly trampled on the "two hundreds" policy and created a great calamity for the motherland's culture.

The article concludes; "One need not look far for a lesson." Although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were stench around us that will reek for a long time to come, eliminating the ultraleft pernicious influence and rectifying the ideological line is indeed an urgent current task. Only by insisting that "practice is the only criterion of truth" and by guaranteeing genuine academic and artistic freedom can we really put into practice the "two hundreds" policy, and only then will literature, art, theoretical and academic studies, science and culture flourish and advance to contribute their share to the four modernizations.

But at the time Comrade Yang Xianzhen was accused of "consciously helping modern revisionism in preaching peace and cooperation between classes," "consciously meeting the needs of the domestic bourgeoisie and remnant feudal forces" and even providing them with "theoretical weapons" to "oppose the socialist education movement," does not such obliteration of the distinction between academic discussions and politics, exaggerating and equating academic and theoretical inquiries with political struggles between classes and forbidding others to express any different opinions, fundamentally abolish academic studies?

Ideologically, they reverse the relationship between theory and practice, put one-sided emphasis on so-called theoretical guidance and ignore objective reality. The basic Marxist principle of making practice the only criterion of truth is abandoned. On the contrary, theory is taken as the only criterion of truth; separate conclusions from Marxist-Leninist works are used as labels everywhere; and even words and phrases taken out of context are regarded as "eternal truth" and forced on others.

SHANGHAI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE ADOPTS FAMILY PLANNING REGULATION

OW231015 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee held its fifth plenary session on 22 August. After the discussion, the session adopted in principle a "regulation on some questions of family planning for trial implementation" and endorsed the forging of friendly relations between Shanghai and some foreign cities.

Vice Chairman Wang Yiping presided over and addressed the session. Vice Chairmen Han Zheyi, (Zhong Lin), Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua were present.

Members of the municipal revolutionary committee heard a briefing by Vice Chairman Yang Kai on the drafting of the "regulation on some questions of family planning for trial implementation" and enthusiastically discussed it. They unanimously held that it is very necessary to formulate this regulation for trial implementation and that every effort should be made to implement it well. It is essential to encourage married people to give birth to only one child. Efforts should be made to achieve the following objective in the shortest possible period of time: 80 percent of the child-bearing couples in the urban area and more than 50 percent of those in the suburbs of Shanghai should give birth to only one child. They held that it is necessary to conduct ideological education and to take economic measures to achieve this objective. Couples who give birth to only one child should be given material rewards.

Members of the municipal revolutionary committee approved that couples who give birth to a third child or more after the promulgation of this regulation should be taxed for the children, in addition to educating and criticizing them. Moreover, certain restrictions should be imposed on the supply of commodity grain and housing for them.

SHANGHAI INVESTORS TO AID HONG KONG HIGH-RISE CONSTRUCTION

OW230645 Hong Kong AFP in English 0432 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, August 23 (AFP)--Shanghai's commercial and industrial circles have formed a construction company to build high-rise residential blocks for sale in Hong Kong, the left-wing Wen Wei Pao said today in a dispatch from the city. Up to now, more than 660 people in Shanghai have subscribed to the company with a total fund of more than 46,300,000 yuan (about 27,780,000 U.S. dollars), the report said.

Liu Qinji, director of the Preparatory Committee for the Patriotic Construction Corporation of Commercial and Industrial Circles of the Shanghai Municipality, said the company is dedicated to construction out of patriotism, and is not for private gains. All the surpluses after deduction of taxation will go into a reserve fund for continued use of money on development in line with China's modernization program, the report said.

The company will attend to three kinds of business: Construction of multi-storeyed high-rise residential buildings in Shanghai for sale in Hong Kong to obtain foreign currencies so that overseas Chinese in Hong Kong and Macao may provide their relatives in Shanghai with proper housing; provision of funds in renminbi (Chinese yuan) for compensation trade; undertaking of other construction projects and services in the interest of China's four modernizations (agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defence).

SHANDONG PARTY GROUP DISCUSSES ENDEMIC DISEASES

SK230926 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, the leading group for preventing and controlling endemic disease of the provincial party committee held an enlarged meeting in Weifang Municipality. The meeting relayed and acted on the guidelines of the conference sponsored by the CCPCC leading group for preventing and controlling endemic disease in northern China and studied how to do a better job in preventing and controlling endemic disease for the four modernizations.

Wang Zhongyin, Standing Committee member of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and head of the leading group for preventing and controlling endemic disease, and (Lin Ping), Standing Committee member and director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

The meeting pointed out that since the 1977 conference of the CCPCC leading group for preventing and controlling endemic disease in northern China, our province has scored great achievements in preventing and controlling endemic disease. The meeting discussed anew the 8-year plan for preventing and controlling endemic disease. The meeting discussed anew the 8-year plan for preventing and controlling endemic disease which was approved by the provincial party committee in 1977, and held that this plan is still positive and feasible. The meeting held that more effective party leadership is the key to promoting the prevention and control of endemic disease.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI MALARIA PREVENTION--Since 1970, Malaria has almost become a thing of the past in Shanghai. But there has been an increase in Malaria cases in the city during the first half of this year. Mosquitoes are active in the summer-autumn season, and they are potential malaria carriers. For this reason, efforts should be made to strengthen leadership over the prevention and treatment of malaria. It is necessary to embark on a summer-autumn patriotic health campaign and do a good job in wiping out mosquitoes. Districts, factories, government offices and schools must take action to improve environmental sanitation and clear out stagnant water in underground air raid shelters to eliminate mosquitoes. Medical and health departments must improve management by introducing a well-planned training program on the prevention and treatment of malaria so that cases of malaria can be diagnosed, reported and treated quickly. Patients suffering from malaria must be treated thoroughly. In short, if we pay close attention to this matter, malaria can be prevented. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW]

HUNAN RIBAO APPEALS FOR AN END TO DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

HK230326 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The 21 August HUNAN RIBAO carried an article on its first page by the provincial agricultural department, water conservancy and power department, communications and transport department and meteorological department, discussing how destruction of the forests has caused serious danger to agriculture, water conservancy and power communications and meteorology and making a joint appeal for strengthening forestry building and maintaining the ecological balance. HUNAN RIBAO added an editor's note on this subject.

The editor's note said that our reporter has interviewed reasonable comrades from all bureaus concerned such as the provincial agricultural bureau, water conservancy and power bureau, communications bureau and meteorological station in order to help everyone further understand the ecological consequences caused by the destruction of forests and vegetation, and more clearly understand the importance and urgency of protecting forest resources and strengthening forestry building. According to their personal experiences and responses from the subordinate units in recent years, they deeply felt that whether or not we do well in forestry building is closely related to the work of the individual departments. They unanimously appealed that all leading party and government organs seriously strengthen leadership over forestry work and be resolutely determined to rapidly promote this work.

All of nature is a part of the ecological system in which all things are interdependent and control each other. Damage to one of the links will create a series of chain effects. This is an objective law of nature which cannot be changed according to the will of man. Since we had very little understanding of this in the past, we did a lot of stupid things. Now we must seriously summarize our past experiences and lessons, correct our ideological line profoundly understand the close relationship between the performance in forestry and in other causes, and thus overcome our subjectiveness and one-sidedness in leading agricultural production, do things according to the law of nature in a still better way and facilitate the development of agriculture and other causes.

COMMENTARY PRAISES AGRICULTURAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS

HK231134 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 79 HK

[Station commentary: "There Are Many Advantages In Setting Up Agricultural Middle Schools"]

[Excerpts] There are several thousand agricultural middle schools in our province. Different from the full-time schools of the state and the spare-time schools set up by factories, enterprises and government organs, these schools set up by the people's communes.

The whole party and the whole state today are concentrating their forces on realizing the four modernizations. As a result, a large number of construction personnel are needed under this new situation. We have placed the work of restoring and developing agricultural middle schools on the new agenda. In view of our province's actual countryside situation, the setting up of ordinary middle schools does not conform with the demands of training personnel for modernization. Most junior middle school graduates in the countryside now and in the future will not be able to enter senior middle schools. There is also a very small number of senior middle school graduates who will enter institutes of higher learning. Therefore, more need exists to set up agricultural middle schools.

Years of practice in the countryside has shown that the effective development of agricultural middle schools is the most practical way of transforming the midlevel educational structure. The resulting good situation is one the masses can easily accept. In setting up agricultural middle schools, it is necessary to carry out farmwork-study. In this way, we can enable students not only to receive spiritual nourishment, but also allow them to earn definite material wealth.

In setting up agricultural middle schools the situation must be adapted to the local condition and must be lively and diverse. We must not forcefully seek unanimity. Generally speaking, the communes are completely capable of setting them up. Brigades can also run them, and a few production teams can jointly run them. In accordance with the local economic conditions and the demands of the masses we must run them by seeking truth from facts. When we set up one, we must consolidate it and continuously enhance the quality of its teaching.

Arranging time for study and labor must not be separated from the production seasons in the countryside. The students must establish the ideology of making greater contributions to promoting agriculture, and the teachers must warmly cherish their work.

In short, the various areas can actively set up all kinds of agricultural middle schools in accordance with their own conditions. Areas located near rivers and lakes can set up fishery middle schools, while those in mountainous areas can set up forestry, fruit and silkworm ones.

We believe that by relying on ourselves in setting up schools we are bound to train a large number of construction personnel for agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economic results.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG LISTENS TO FARMLAND REPORTS

HK221227 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] "Guangxi held a regional conference on farmland capital construction from 21 July to 1 August. The conference implemented the spirit of the national conference on farmland capital construction, summarized our region's positive and negative experiences in carrying out farmland capital construction in recent years, especially in 1979, discussed tasks and measures for carrying out farmland capital construction in the 1980's, decided to launch another mobilization to whip up a new upsurge of farmland capital construction and strived to improve conditions for production, promote agriculture and make contributions to socialist modernization.

"Although Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, was instructing crash reaping and sowing work in other places, he was still very concerned about this conference. He made many inquiries about the conference and specially listened to the reports from it. He also put forward important views regarding the guiding thoughts, principles, policies, plans and arrangements and critical measures for the region's future farmland capital construction.

Comrade Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CCP committee, presided over the conference throughout and conveyed the important speeches made by Premier Hua and Vice Premier Li Xiannian at the national conference on farmland capital construction and Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang's relevant speech at the full session of the regional revolutionary committee. He also made a summation at the conference. Comrade (Han Yongwei), vice chairman of the regional agricultural committee, made a report on our region's farmland capital construction work. Responsible comrades from all prefectural and county CCP committees and economics committees in the region and the regional finance, material, grain, labor, agriculture and banking departments, discussed specific arrangements for distribution of capital, material, subsidiary grain and labor force. Some 200 responsible comrades from all prefectural, municipal and county water conservancy and power bureaus and all concerned units in the region participated in the conference.

"While we are embarking on the 3 years of readjustment of the national economy, how should we carry on with our region's farmland capital construction? The meeting held that we must implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement by proceeding from the actual situation in our region's farmland capital construction. After many years of efforts we have scored great successes in our region's farmland capital construction." Drought and waterlogging, however, still constitute serious threats to agricultural production. Too long of a front, a large number of projects under construction, too much time to complete them, and a large number of projects that need to be rounded off are problems that still exist on the farmland capital construction front. Therefore, we must do well in rounding off the projects under construction. We must energetically develop sprinkler irrigation in mountainous areas and build more small hydropower stations. We must rectify the prospecting, design and construction forces and improve the design and construction of projects.

"In accordance with the chief tasks for carrying out farmland capital construction in the 3 years of readjustment, the meeting affirmed the guiding thoughts of the 1980 plans and demanded that we focus on regulating rivers and waterways and improving the soil and carry out comprehensive harnessing of mountains, waters, fields, forests and roads. The meeting also demanded that the region, prefectures, counties, communes and brigades must all lay down plans and make them dovetail."

The meeting participants held that after we have implemented the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee, and the 2 documents concerning speeding up the development of agricultural production, the rural situation will be good. We must make full use of this favorable condition to guide the masses' enthusiasm onto farmland capital construction and rapidly whip up a new upsurge of farmland capital construction.

XI ZHONGXUN SPEAKS AT GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

HK231204 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial CCP and revolutionary committees jointly held a provincial conference on farmland capital construction from 10 to 21 August in Guangzhou and called on all areas to whip up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction. Attending the conference were party committee deputy secretaries or revolutionary committee vice chairmen responsible for agricultural work from all prefectures and municipalities, responsible persons of agriculture and hydropower bureaus from all prefectures and municipalities and responsible persons of units of provincial organs concerned. More than 80 people attended the conference.

"During the conference, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Liu Tianfu conveyed the spirit of the national conference on farmland capital construction and the important speeches delivered by Comrades Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian at that conference. To discuss ways for the province to implement the spirit of the national conference, he made a report entitled 'Carry Forward the Spirit of Plain Living, Hard Struggle and of Relying On Our Own Efforts and Further Do Well in Farmland Capital Construction.'

"Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Xi Zhongxun delivered an important speech at the conference, placing emphasis on discussing the following issues: continue the triumphant advance and develop the excellent rural situation, correctly sum up experiences in early rice production, do well in late rice production and strive to reap a year-round bumper harvest, go in for farmland capital construction in a big way, mobilize all trades and professions to support agriculture and do well in planned parenthood work."

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said that this year, the per-mu output and the total output of our grain and industrial crops must top their highest levels in history. In going in for farmland capital construction we must persist in seeking truth from facts. "While paying attention to recuperation and rehabilitation, we must not stop going in for farmland capital construction. While going all out, we must not ignore the capability of the peasants to bear loads." Only by integrating efforts to go all out with the implementation of policies can we soundly whip up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction.

The conference noted that farmland capital construction and the modernization of agriculture are interconnected on a reciprocal basis. On the average, every person in the province only has a little more than 8 fen of cultivated land. "In addition to developing mountain areas and hills, success in increasing the province's agricultural output primarily depends on increasing the per-mu output. If we do not go in for farmland capital construction there will be no way out for the province's agriculture."

The conference stressed that we must go in for farmland capital construction in a big way. However, we must not act blindly. We must act in accordance with natural and economic laws, carry out farmland capital construction in line with local conditions, emphasize practical results and do what we are capable of. We must continue to carry forward the spirit of plain living, hard struggle and of relying on our own efforts and fully bring out the tremendous potentials of over 18 million agricultural laborers in the province.

Through enthusiastic discussions, the conference formulated plans for carrying out the province's farmland capital construction for this winter and next spring. The conference also introduced the good experiences of over 10 areas in carrying out farmland capital construction.

Today's issue of NANFANG RIBAO publishes excerpts of Comrade Xi Zhongxun's speech delivered on 21 August at the provincial conference on farmland capital construction.

GUANGDONG INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, ECONOMY DRIVE MEETING ENDS

HK240154 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Madarin 2330 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications concluded in Guangzhou on 23 August. The conference called on party committees at all levels to rapidly whip up a new upsurge of the movement to increase production and practice economy and strive to fulfill this year's plans. The conference conveyed and studied the relevant instructions of leading central comrades and the spirit of the national conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications, formulated plans for increasing production and increasing production this year and made arrangements for expanding trial-point work in enterprise self-management.

Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the closing session on 23 August. Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, presided. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech. Wang Quanguo delivered a summation report.

Liu Tianfu spoke on the question of how Guangdong should implement the central instructions and go ahead of the others in economic construction. He said: "The tasks of our province are glorious and arduous. Our burden is still heavier. We must go all out, advance with boldness and make every effort to accomplish the tasks assigned to us by the central authorities. The current most important thing is to extensively unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy and insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's national economic plan and financial plan. Only by fighting this battle well can we create relatively good conditions for instituting the special policy next year and speeding up economic development."

Wang Quanguo's summation report dealt with the following questions: "1) go all out, unfold in depth the movement to increase production and practice economy, and insure that industrial production rises by six percent this year; 2) emancipate the mind, undertake bold practice, and do well in trial-point work in expanding enterprises' rights of self-management; 3) correctly implement the party's policy on enterprises under collective ownership and actively support the development of such enterprises; 4) further harmonize the relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade and stimulate the development of production; 5) strengthen price controls and rationally readjust the prices of industrial commodities; 6) on the question of the establishment and working powers of the organs of the industry and communications political department under the economics committee; 7) strengthen political and ideological work and further merge the thinking of the whole province into the spirit of the third plenary session."

Wang Quanguo said: "We must strive to fulfill the province's plan to increase industrial production by six percent this year. There are now less than 130 days left of the year. Time is pressing and the tasks are heavy. The leadership at all levels must launch the masses to implement the tasks of increasing production and practicing economy." While increasing production, attention must be paid to improving product quality. The departments concerned must insure the necessary material supplies for industry.

Wang Quanguo then stressed the importance of expanding the self-management rights of enterprises for stimulating the movement to increase production and practice economy, livening up the economy and restructuring the economic management system. He said: "The general orientation of some enterprises in Qingyuan County in deducting a percentage from excess profits for use as bonus money is correct and the results of this are very good. We must affirm this method."

Wang Quanguo continued: "From now on, the province will adopt three forms in trial-point work in expanding the self-management rights of industry and communications enterprises. We will select 100 units from among enterprises subordinate to the province and in 13 towns, including Guangzhou and Shaoguan, to carry out trial-point work in accordance with the State Council's demands, and further expand this work next year after gaining experiences. We will institute the method of retaining profits in the enterprises in 300 enterprises in Guangzhou, Shaoguan and Foshan municipalities and in light industry, communications, and posts and telecommunications. As for county industries, each prefecture can select a number of enterprises for trial-point work in deducting a percentage from excess profits for use as bonus money."

On the question of further harmonizing relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade, Wang Quanguo said: "There are many contradictions at present and links between production and marketing are not good. We must seriously solve this problem.

Industry and commerce and industry and trade must strengthen cooperation and support and stimulate each other. Guided by the state plans, industrial factories and enterprises should rationally apply marketing regulations and decide on their plans for increasing output in connection with market requirements, so that the enterprises can operate in an ever more lively way. It is necessary to extensively adopt the contract system in the relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade. A party which unilaterally does not practice this system must bear economic responsibility and pay compensation for losses."

GUANGDONG COMMUNE ASSISTS IN RESTORING RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK221428 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] Kaiping County's (Jinji) commune party committee has mobilized cadres and people to eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and assisted some production teams in restoring the production responsibility system of "five things fixed and one reward" which had been abandoned by them for a time. Following the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the (Jinjin) commune party committee has conscientiously implemented the party's rural policies and various types of production responsibility systems, thus creating a gratifying situation which has not been seen for many years.

"However, around April, some individuals doubted the correctness of the spirit of the third plenary session, saying that the implementation of the production responsibility system of 'five things fixed and one reward' means retrogression. At that time, due to their lingering fear, some cadres ideologically vacillated. Of the commune's 87 production teams which had originally implemented the production responsibility system of 'five things fixed and one reward,' 26 stopped implementing the system."

Through discussions among commune members these 26 production teams have restored the system. Production teams which have no production responsibility system have conscientiously reviewed their implementation of the policy of "distribution according to work" and revised labor quotas, thus mobilizing the commune members' enthusiasm and promoting production work.

NANFANG RIBAO CRITICIZES CONCEPT OF WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS!

HK220125 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Huang Shusen (7806 2885 2773): "Commenting on 'Don't Forget the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers!']

[Text] The second issue of this year's MEIJIANG WENYI [MEIJIANG LITERATURE AND ART] (published in June) carried as its first content a signed article "Don't Forget the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers--Reviewing 'Talks at the Yanan Forum of Literature and Art!'" This was a remarkable article worth reading by all people who have concern for the development and prospects of literature and art.

Adopting an attitude of reviewing the "talks" and assuming an appearance of defending the orientation of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the article pointed out: The "struggle of whether to persist in or deviate from the orientation of the workers, peasants and soldiers, which went on for several years," has blazed up again today, and "one trend conceals another trend." What kind of "trend" is concealed?

The article said: 1) Currently, whenever the workers, peasants and soldiers are mentioned, some people immediately feel resentful. People are reluctant to represent the workers, peasants and soldiers, nor are they eager to meet their needs and they even go so far as "shutting them outside."

2. There are now "many comrades" who wrongly hold that "we should not write about the workers, peasants and soldiers if we advocate emancipating the mind, opposing setting up forbidden areas and creating new varieties of subject matter."

3. In the previous period, although the works exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" were successful, they were "a mixture of good and bad": "No matter which editorial department you went to, you would find that the largest number of manuscripts concerned this subject." Many works were "identical" in four aspects (content, plot, character and subject matter) and some of the works "were recklessly concocted and collected, while the plots were fantastic and very provocative." Moreover, all these works talked about "personal grudges and sad tears" and so on.

4. We should now draw a strict demarcation line between exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and their pernicious influence, and defending the "socialist system" and "dictatorship of the proletariat," and we must make people feel that "there is not much difference between socialism and capitalism."

In view of this, the writer in conclusion raised a cry of warning: "We can never forget them (meaning the workers, peasants and soldiers) or forget that they are the main force on the new Long March. We must always bear in mind the orientation of the workers, peasants and soldiers and always remember that maintaining the orientation of the workers, peasants and soldiers is still an important task facing the revolutionary workers of literature and art."

I

Although this article also embellished the literature and art of the previous period and uttered several sentences of empty praise, the writer proceeded to take a sudden turn of direction, launch wild attacks and throw dirty water. The writer was ignorant and ill-informed. He did not have the opportunity of going to "all these editorial departments." And he could not possibly have seen so many "printed works," and he did not know at all what "heroic crouch" meant. I would really like to ask the writer which of the works exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in fact was "recklessly concocted and compiled with a plot which was fantastic and provocative," "identical" with others in the four aspects, and failed to draw a clear "demarcation line" between socialism and capitalism. Why did he not point out clearly things concerning the "trend" or "orientation?" I suppose we can regard this action of applying staggering blows on and conducting vague and general criticisms against people, which contributes nothing to the development and prosperity of literature and art, as a kind of "poison remnant."

People will not forget that "one trend concealing another trend" was the killer weapon often used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to stifle criticisms and suggestions, suppress people's thinking, play politics and resort to all sorts of schemes and intrigues. Even now, we dare not even sweat at the mention of this. In opposing wrong trends we must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and oppose whatever trend is wrong. In addition, we must distinguish the shortcomings and errors found in people's thinking and work from the wrong trends (including a wrong ideological trend) and cannot exaggerate general shortcomings and errors to the status of a wrong trend. If we do not analyze or try to find out the truth, we will not be able to make a correct appraisal of the present situation. We hold that the fact that we have achieved brilliant results in literature and art in the past 3 years proves that the main current is good and healthy. Although some shortcomings exist, it is right for us to point them out. However, it seems unnecessary to make a fuss about them and if we try to exaggerate the "trend" to frighten people, we can again regard this as "poison" which must be eradicated.

II

In the previous period, due to the fact that some issues were not to the taste of the leaders and disputes were conducted over some works, "incidents" were created, "notices" were published and distributed, "broadcast suspensions" were announced and prohibition of performances occurred frequently. Under the pretext of "holding high", "persisting in", "never forgetting" and "serving the four modernizations," rubbish such as the theories of "the fundamental task" and "subject matter decision" which only allowed praise of virtue and forbade making exposures reemerged, criticizing this manuscript as a poisonous weed, that novel as representing an unhealthy trend, this journal as belonging to the "bloody faction," and that journal as "thawing out literature." Everywhere it was said that people had "excessively" emancipated their minds and there must now be "retraction." There were even some people who thought their opportunity had arrived and thus became frenzied. They said: The present situation of literature and art is not turning chaos to order, but instead "turning order to chaos." It was also due to this reason that the faction of "lacking-virtue literature" waited to grab first credits for itself. Do not these facts fully show that there has indeed been a trend in literature and art circles, but that it has not been that kind of concealed "trend" talked about by the writer. But instead, a kind of "ultraleftist trend" which doubted and opposed the spirit of the third plenary session?

III

This article also conducted relentless criticisms against the social function of the works exposing the "gang of four," and babbled that what this kind of work tried to say was "insignificant" and consisted of "personal grudges and sad tears," which were not to be compared with "the brave sacrifice," "young warm blood spilt on the battle front," "recreation of nature" and "sweat." I never saw a piece of work which talked purely about "personal grudges" without any social significance. But I saw many works which made people shed "some tears."

In front of us is the novel "What Should I Do?" which has caused much controversy among people. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" created many tragic incidents beyond compare in this world of men, which involved some 1 million people and even now there are still miscarriages of justice which have not been reversed. We still have to exert very great efforts in eliminating the causes of ruin such as bureaucratism, factionalism and the mentality of seeking privileges planted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

In view of this reality, a writer who is eager to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers should properly view reality in a truth-seeking way, praise what is praiseworthy, expose what should be exposed, affirm what should be affirmed and castigate what should be castigated. However, it gives much food for thought that the article "Don't Forget the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers" ridiculed so much and was so scornful and averse towards works exposing the "gang of four" and causing readers' "tears." We think that creative works of literature and art must represent the fundamental interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers and we must properly view reality if we take the world outlook of the proletariat as our guide. Social evils still exist but our country still needs development. Therefore, we should say that our literature and art can either praise or expose, can write either about the main issue or side issue and can write about the essential things or the non-essential things. We can praise all the advancing, good and lively matters and expose all the backward, deteriorating and ugly matters. If we only allow writers to praise but forbid them to expose things, or deceive the people to make them blindly optimistic but fail to guide them to soberly think about things, or only vaguely express "filled with hope in victory, "but do not properly view and reveal all the residing forces and obstacles on the way to realizing this "hope," then our literature will probably deteriorate to become false literature in the style of pastoral songs.

Praise and exposure are both reflections of real life. Only by fully reflecting people's will, wishes, ideals and needs can works of literature and art promote their lasting and indomitable vitality.

IV

On the one hand, this article denounces and censures in various ways works which expose the "gang of our," and on the other, it clamors that the workers, peasants and soldiers must absolutely not "be shut outside," and demands that "descriptions of workers, peasants and soldiers must be steeped in emotion." It sets works exposing the "gang of four" against "describing the workers, peasants and soldiers," and says that such works shut out the workers, peasants and soldiers and cannot be said to be included in "the great topic of upholding the orientation of the workers, peasants and soldiers." Works which expose are not in good taste, and the workers, peasants and soldiers which appear in them cannot be reckoned "heroes."

Evidently, the writer's so-called orientation of workers, peasants and soldiers means that one can only sing the praises of the "heroic generation which creates miracles on the new Long March." Of course, it is important to mold images of heroes, but no matter whether heroes are molded or ordinary people are depicted, and no matter whether a work of literature praises or exposes, these are simply methods and ways of enlightening and educating the people, helping them to understand and improve their daily life, and satisfying the needs of the people's cultural life. To put singing the praises of heroes in the supreme position and eliminate exposure and other kinds of people, represents a metaphysical viewpoint, which shows that the shade of the theory of the "fundamental task" is still hovering around and still finds a market.

The article says: "It seems that someone wants to retrieve from the rubbish heap of history the theory of the 'fundamental task,' that knife which the 'gang of four' used to slaughter the hundred flowers of literature and art." That is precisely the case. By reading the full text of "Don't Forget the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers" we can see how necessary and urgent it is to eradicate the pernicious influence of the theory of the "fundamental task."

The writer also raises in his article the question: "Should we write about the workers, peasants and soldiers and their intellectuals? Does advocating greater variety of subject matter include writing about the workers, peasants and soldiers, who form the bulk of the population?" This accusation has no basis in fact. Workers, peasants, cadres and intellectuals take the leading role in the relatively outstanding Guangdong novels which expose the "gang of four," such as "What Should I Do?," "The Happy Fate Which Brings Lovers Together," "Thunder Startles the Insects," "Marrying Again," "The New Sounds of Yu Jiao," and "The Psychiatrist." In these novels there is no question of competing for space with "the workers, peasants and soldiers who form the bulk of the population." In addition, it would be absurd and impossible to allocate the subject matter in literary creation according to population proportions.

In my humble view, to simply stress writing about workers, peasants and soldiers, and stress praise and reject everything else is an ultraleftist view which has for a long time restricted the prosperity and development of literary and artistic creation. The main problems in literature and art today are that our minds have not been emancipated enough. There are still many forbidden areas which we have not dared to break into, and further efforts are needed to vary our subject matter, style and literary forms. That "trend" which the article writes about in such sensational terms does not exist.

It is also worth noticing that the style of the article itself is also very poor. It either conceals or evades the issue, or else wields a big stick and frightens people with big words, or else pays no attention to the facts, dresses up wrong as right, get things the wrong way round and confuses logic. It was no accident that this article was published in early May. It could be said to be another little gust of cold wind in the spring.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

GUIZHOU MUNICIPALITY ALLOWS INDIVIDUALS TO OPERATE ENTERPRISES

HK230314 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau of Anshun Municipality has eradicated the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and proceeded from concern for the well-being of the masses to enthusiastically take stock of registration records and make arrangements for individuals to run various industrial and commercial enterprises, and thus opened up work opportunities for unemployed people in the city.

Through studies on the constitution and the party's relevant policies, and especially through studies on the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the staff and workers in the Industry and Commerce Bureau of Anshun Municipality decided to revive the operation of the individual industry and commerce departments in accordance with the party's policies. To do this work well, they have conducted investigations, comparisons, stocktaking and registration of the individual industry and commerce departments which were abolished in the past. Proceeding from the principles of seeking truth from facts, acting in accordance with the policies and doing things which are favorable to production, and the people's livelihood, they have issued business licenses to some individual handicraft industries, small shopkeepers and vendors and allowed them to run their businesses. By 10 August, business licenses had been issued to 27 households in the municipality and there are still some individual industry and commerce departments which are being taken stock of and having arrangements made.

YUNNAN TO OPEN PARTY CONGRESS 25 AUGUST

HK232329 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The Third Yunnan Provincial Party Congress will solemnly open in Kunming on 25 August. The congress will hold a preparatory meeting on the afternoon of 24 August. The Yunnan provincial broadcasting station will broadcast news of the congress in its provincial hookup and news programs while the congress is in session.

YUNNAN LEADER ON WAR INDUSTRIES PRODUCING CONSUMER PRODUCTS

HK231115 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] A responsible comrade of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has said that war industries must resolutely implement the strategic policy on integrating the army with the people as formulated by the party Central Committee and the central military commission, energetically organize the production or products for civilian use and contribute to quickening the pace of realizing the four modernizations. The responsible comrade made the above statement at an on-the-spot meeting on increasing production, practicing economy and turning deficits into profits held by the provincial fifth machine-building bureau.

In his speech at the meeting, the responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee added: "In organizing their production of products for civilian use, war industries must do well in solving their problems in understanding." [passage indistinct] They must organize certain parts of their manpower to do market research. They not only have to make investigations on markets in the province but also have to make investigations on markets in the whole country and in foreign countries.

"On the basis of an analysis of the market situation, they must be determined to energetically develop the production of products for civilian use and give full play to the productive capacity of their factories. On the premise of guaranteeing the fulfillment of production plans for producing military products both in quality and quantity, they may produce as many products for civilian use as they can so long as their products can find a good market." They may produce various types of products for civilian use such as children's toys, metal fittings for everyday use, furniture and high-quality consumer goods. "They may also energetically organize the production of farm tools and contribute to supporting the development of light and chemical industries."

The responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee noted: Products for civilian use produced by war industries must not be merely samples or exhibits. We must truly enable war industries to make a great breakthrough in the production of products for civilian use.

The responsible comrade stressed that we must practice economy and pay attention to economic results. We must take inventories of warehouses and repair and utilize old or discarded things. To produce more and better products for civilian use, war industries must conscientiously implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, emancipate their minds, start their machines and seek truth from facts. "It is imperative to do well in carrying out discussions on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, study the new situation, solve new problems, carry forward Sun Wukong's spirit of turning the heavenly palace upside down, boldly practice and bring forth new ideas and [words indistinct]."

Further Report

HK231117 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] During a recently held on-the-spot meeting, enterprises of the Yunnan Provincial Fifth Machine-Building Bureau enthusiastically discussed ways for war industries to deepen the implementation of the policy on integrating the army with the people, and to promote the production of products for civilian use, particularly light industrial products.

"Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial office for national defense industries attended and spoke at the meeting. Since this year, enterprises of the provincial fifth machine-building bureau have conscientiously implemented the key policy of readjusting the national economy and deeply carried out the movement to increase production and practice economy." [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU TEA OIL TREE--Beijing, 18 August--A new species of tea oil tree has been discovered in cold and mountainous Weining County, in Guizhou Province. The species is a shrub or small arbor. It is resistant to cold, can grow in poor soil and the seeds have a high oil content. The species can be introduced to cold plateaus. Scientists discovered these trees at various altitudes from 1,800 to 2,700 metres. The largest grove covers more than six hectares. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW]

DPRK DELEGATION IN YUNNAN--At the invitation of China's Defense Ministry, a 30-member Korean army delegation arrived in Kunming by plane on 22 July after visiting Beijing and Nanjing. Welcoming them at the airport were (Feng Yi), vice chairman of the Political Department of the Kunming PLA units, and representatives of the men's and women's volleyball teams. In the evening, the Kunming PLA units hosted a banquet in honor of the Korean visitors. Also attending the banquet were Zhang Zhixiu, deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Ma Wenzhen), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and (Feng Yi). [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Jul 79 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

HEBEI: PLA SCHOOL HOLDS DISCUSSION ON LANDLORDS

SK230942 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 79 SK

[Summary] A PLA school [zhu jun xue xiao] under the Beijing PLA units has held a symposium of cadres in charge of political work at and above regimental level to discuss issues concerning the class situation in China. The meeting discussed the pronouncement made by Comrade Hua Guofeng in his report on the government's work that stated: As classes, the landlords and the rich peasants have been abolished and the capitalists have ceased to exist.

The participants at the symposium: "It has been 30 years and 23 years respectively since the land reform and the socialist reformation of the capitalist industries and trades. During this time, the overwhelming majority of the landlords, rich peasants and capitalists have been willing to receive the education and reformation of the party, have supported socialism, have abided by laws and discipline and have participated in socialist construction. They have changed into laborers who live by their own toil."

The participants held that, at a time when the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee had decided to shift the emphasis of the party's work to socialist modernization and has called for efforts to unite all positive factors to work for the four modernizations, it is correct for the party Central Committee to pronounce that the exploiting classes have been abolished. The participants pointed out that though the exploiting classes have been abolished, there are still a number of counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents, criminals, embezzlers, grafters and the few unreformed landlords and rich peasants. It is not necessary to carry out large-scale class struggle, but we should not stint our efforts to struggle against those bad elements and the exploiting classes existing abroad.

BEIJING: COUNTY REPORTS PROBLEMS IN TRUTH CRITERION DEBATE

HK240327 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Changping County CCP Committee has paid great attention to making up for missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth. Comrade (Chen Xitong), secretary of the committee, was recently interviewed on this question by a station reporter. He said: "Changping County has not yet launched this discussion to a sufficient extent. The thinking of some comrades is still ossified or semi-ossified. They only have a vague idea of the spirit of the third plenary session and half-trust and half-suspect it. They waver uncertainly in their actions and dare not boldly proceed from reality to put forward and solve problems in work."

(Chen Xitong) also said: "It is necessary to clear up various muddled ideas in order to launch this discussion well. According to the county CCP committee's information, some people hold that the discussion is a matter for the leaders and for theoretical circles, and is no concern of theirs. Some say that the discussion is obscure. Others worry that the discussion will produce side-effects, that it will damage the brilliant image of the leader and confuse people's thinking. Still others hold that even if something is true, it cannot be done unless the leadership nods assent, hence discussion is useless."

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Chen Xitong said that "it is necessary to clear away these muddled ideas and do well in making up for missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth." The county CCP committee has now made proper arrangements for doing this. The committee has demanded that this discussion be linked with studying the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC and gradually unfolded throughout the county, with the leading comrades taking the lead.

HEAVY RAIN DAMAGES BEIJING CROPS

HK230608 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] "Due to continuous heavy and torrential rain in the Beijing area in recent days, crops in the city outskirts have been inundated over large areas, while some city streets are flooded and a number of houses have collapsed." In view of this, a responsible comrade of the municipal revolutionary committee pointed out in an interview with a Beijing RIBAO reporter: The organizations in the urban and rural areas must go into action and adopt effective antiflood work measures.

According to statistics, from 10 August to the afternoon of 15 August, the average rainfall over the city exceeded 100 mm. Rainfall in Shunyi, Daxing, Fangshan and Tong counties and Chaoyang District ranged from 139 to 210 mm. Certain places had over 300 mm.

The first heavy rainfall was caused by a vigorous cold air mass over Mongolia. The rain caused by this air mass died out on the evening of 14 August, but before that happened another strong cold air mass arrived from the region of Hami in Xinjiang. This cold air was blocked by a strong high pressure system over the Pacific, thus causing further protracted and heavy rain in the Beijing area. This rain is expected to persist for a time. The heavy flooding in the city outskirts has inundated crops over wide areas and had a serious affect on autumn agricultural production.

The responsible comrade of the municipal revolutionary committee demanded that all places strengthen leadership over antiflood work, clear blocked drains in the urban areas and hurry to dig drainage ditches in the rural areas so as to reduce crop loss to the minimum. Checks must be carried out on old houses.

CHEN WEIDA ADDRESSES TIANJIN PROPAGANDA COURSE

HK240142 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] "In accordance with the instructions of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, the party school of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal cadre school are holding a study course for the propaganda and theory leading cadres. The course began on 15 August."

Some 540 cadres are taking part in the course. The content of their study is Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report along with the other documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC. In addition, they are also studying and discussing the issue of "practice being the sole criterion for testing truth." The course will last one and a half months.

"On the morning of 16 August, Comrade Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Comrade (Liu Gan), secretary of the municipal CCP committee, made important speeches to all the participants in the study course. In their speeches they stressed the importance of propaganda and theory work and pointed out that studying well Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP and 2d session of the 5th NPC and unifying the whole party's ideology is a fundamental issue. They demanded that all participants give play to the study style of linking theory with practice and assiduously study the original works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report and the relevant documents of the party Central Committee."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

ZHANG GUOSHENG MAKES REPORT AT QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW231301 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held a general meeting this morning. The meeting heard a report on the work of the Qinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee by Zhang Guosheng, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

The general meeting was attended by 583 deputies. Executive chairmen of today's general meeting were Tan Qilong, Wu Shengrong, Zhao Haifeng, (Xu Tahan), (Liang Weiting), (Ji Jinru), (Zhang Hongsheng), (Jiang Jiguang), (Xu Sisheng), (Han Fucui), (Liu Changyu), (Chang Jinfa), (Wang Dongshan), (Yue Chanxin), (Ma Youkong) and (Ma Wending). Comrade Wu Shengrong presided over the general meeting.

Chairman Zhang Guosheng's report was divided into six parts. In the first part of his report, after reviewing the important changes which have taken place and the new achievements which have been made in our province since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Chairman Zhang Guosheng pointed out: As in other parts of the country, the situation in our province is excellent. The time has come for a historical change, the shifting of the focus of our work. Politically, we have an excellent situation of stability and unity. Economically, we have achieved a relatively quick recovery and development. We can certainly advance toward the lofty goal of socialist modernization on a more solid basis.

The second part of the report emphasized the importance of understanding the vital significance of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the glorious tasks entrusted to our province. Zhang Guosheng said: The second session of the fifth NPC and the second session of the fifth CPPCC held at the same time were two very important meetings. They were of special significance in uniting and mobilizing the people of all nationalities throughout the country, implementing consistently the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, doing a good job in readjusting the national economy, safeguarding and developing the political situation of stability and unity, fully promoting socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system.

Chairman Zhang Guosheng said that during that session Premier Hua, who took part in discussions with our Qinghai provincial delegation, pointed out that Qinghai has a vast territory but a small population. It is rich in natural resources and has great potential. It has great prospects. These remarks showed Premier Hua's concern for the people of all nationalities in our province. He also mapped out the orientation for us and put forth demands. This gave us tremendous inspiration. We must further implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and of the 2d session of the 5th NPC so as to live up to the earnest expectations of Premier Hua and the CCP Central Committee.

The third part of Chairman Zhang Guosheng's report was entitled "Implement the Policy of Readjusting, Restructuring, Consolidating and Improving the National Economy and Concentrate Forces To Win the First Battle for the Four Modernizations." He said: Readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement are organically linked with and support each other. Readjustment holds the key to the whole situation in the national economy at present. All fronts and departments concerned must arrange the relationship between production and capital construction in an appropriate manner. In principle, it is necessary first of all to satisfy production before embarking on capital construction.

In the course of capital construction, primary efforts should be made to tap potentials and to renovate and transform existing facilities before starting new projects. This is an important strategic decision which is fully compatible with actual conditions in our province. We must implement this decision resolutely.

The fourth part of the report dealt with promoting socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system, and with the question of combating acts that undermine democracy and the legal system. He said: Ours is a socialist country led by the working class with all the laboring people being the masters. Upholding socialist democracy and the socialist legal system is a fundamental question which concerns safeguarding the socialist system. To speed up socialist modernization, it is necessary to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

The fifth part of Chairman Zhang Guosheng's report called for conscientious implementation of the party's policy on nationalities, improvement of united front work and strengthening of the great unity of the people of all nationalities. He said: At this time, when the focus of work is shifting to the four modernizations, our main task in the work concerning nationalities is to further strengthen the unity among the various nationalities and to pursue the four modernizations with one mind. In this part of the report, Chairman Zhang Guosheng also touched on the question of regional autonomy [quyi zizhi] of nationalities, the question of vigor usly developing cadres from minority nationalities, the question of implementing the party's policy of freedom of religious belief, and the question of uniting with religious and patriotic personages.

The last of part of Chairman Zhang Quosheng's report dealt with restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and the fostering of people's governments at all levels. He asked that efforts be made to straighten out thinking that has remained ossified or semi-ossified. He called for continued criticism of factionalism and anarchism, and stressed that the workstyle of cadres be corrected in a conscientious manner. He also urged that resolute efforts be made to simplify the administrative structure.

In conclusion, Chairman Zhang Guosheng urged the people throughout the province to raise aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rally closely around the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and, under the leadership of the State Council and the provincial CCP committee, study and publicize effectively the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, and to mobilize and lead the broad masses of the people of all nationalities, unite as one and exert efforts to work with one mind and in unity so as to further advance the socialist cause in our province.

Beginning this afternoon, all deputies attending the general meeting will study and discuss Chairman Zhang Guosheng's report on the work of the Qinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK MEETING--A provincial conference on agriculture and livestock resources survey and zoning was held in Xining, Qinghai, 27-31 July. Liang Buting, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Xu Linfeng, Standing Committee member of the same committee, spoke at the conference. The conference pointed out the severe damage to the natural resources of the province resulting from the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "Gang of four" in the last decade and the urgent need to conduct a survey for agriculture and livestock zoning and development. The conference called for completing the survey and zoning in the next 2 or 3 years. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]

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